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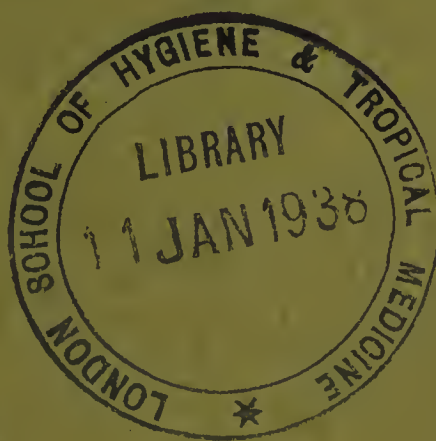
No. 1785

Annual Report on the Social and Economic
Progress of the People of the

GOLD COAST, 1935-36

(For Report for 1933-34 see No. 1684 (Price 3s. 6d.) and for
Report for 1934-35 see No. 1748 (Price 4s. 0d).)

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PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

(PRINTED IN THE GOLD COAST COLONY)

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

Geography.

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between $3^{\circ} 15'$ W. long. and $1^{\circ} 12'$ E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the east by Togoland under French Mandate, on the north by the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic ocean.

The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379, of the Northern Territories 30,486 and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041.

Climate.

The climate of the Gold Coast, although hot and damp, is cooler than that of most tropical countries situated within similar latitudes. The mean shade maximum temperature recorded during 1935 for Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale was $84\cdot2$, $89\cdot8$, $88\cdot6$, and $93\cdot3$, and the mean relative humidity was $79\cdot2$, $72\cdot5$, $84\cdot4$ and $67\cdot1$ respectively. The rainfall varies with the configuration of the country, being greatest in the thick forest belts. The amount of rain which fell in 1935 at the stations mentioned above was $28\cdot32$ inches, $45\cdot58$ inches, $65\cdot12$ inches and $54\cdot70$ inches respectively.

During the months of January and February, the harmattan—a dry north wind from the Sahara—blows strongly, carrying with it particles of fine dust and rendering the atmosphere extremely dry. Characteristic features of this period are a sudden lowering of humidity and extremes of temperature.

History.

Little is known of the history of the people of the Gold Coast prior to the first recorded contact with Europeans, which took place towards the end of the fifteenth century, but tradition, borne out by the present language distribution and by the absence of traces of large earlier settlements, is that the present population resulted from a series of waves of immigration in comparatively recent historical times.

Of these immigrants the most numerous were the Akans who, displaced by more warlike and better organised tribes, came from the north-west in search of sanctuary to the forests of the Gold Coast, some sections of them eventually reaching the sea. Their numbers being augmented by a succession of later waves, the Akans assimilated the aborigines and gradually occupied the greater part of the country. Behind the Akans came the Moshi who, partly by conquest and partly by peaceful penetration, obtained supremacy over the inhabitants of the northern portion of the Gold Coast and established the Mamprussi and Dagomba kingdoms under the rule of sons or other relatives of their leaders. At a later date the south-east corner of the Colony was peopled by an infiltration of Ga, Adangbe and Ewe tribes from the east and north east.

The Gold Coast Colony.

The first Europeans to reach the Gold Coast were the Portuguese who, arriving in 1471, built the castle at Elmina eleven years later in order to protect their trading interests. They found a people of hunters and fishermen, primitive in habits and development, yet understanding the working of iron and fully conscious of the value of gold. No native state of any size had yet been established but numerous petty chiefdoms were in existence.

Until the close of the sixteenth century the Portuguese maintained their trading monopoly. Feeble efforts on the part of other European Powers, including the English, were made to obtain a footing on the coast, but the Portuguese were never seriously challenged until the advent of the Dutch in 1595.

At first the Portuguese were interested in obtaining gold, ivory and spices, but with the opening up of the New World there came a demand for cheap labour for the plantations. So commenced the transatlantic slave trade which, until its decline and abolition in the nineteenth century, shaped the history of the Gold Coast.

The main results of the slave trade were two-fold. First in order to feed the slaves awaiting shipment and their captors, the Portuguese were obliged to introduce food plants and to teach an improved method of agriculture to a people hitherto largely dependent for food on the natural resources of the forest and sea. Secondly, the lucrative nature of the trade attracted the attention of other European nations besides the Portuguese to the possibilities of the Gold Coast.

The Dutch, appearing on the coast in 1595, rapidly undermined the domination of the Portuguese. In 1637 they captured Elmina and in 1642 the Portuguese abandoned all their possessions in the Gold Coast to the newcomers.¹ Other European Powers, including the English, followed and, fighting amongst themselves, scrambled for a footing on the coast. By 1750, however, the year in which the African Company of Merchants was formed and subsidised by the Imperial Government to the extent of £13,000 per annum, all had withdrawn except the Dutch with their headquarters at Elmina, the Danes with their headquarters at Christiansborg and the English with their headquarters at Cape Coast Castle.

In 1821 the Imperial Government first assumed the control of the British settlements in the Gold Coast, and the African Company of Merchants was dissolved, its possessions being vested in the Crown and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone. Seven years later, however, the Imperial Government, after considering complete withdrawal from the coast, entrusted the government of the settlements in the Gold Coast to a Committee of London Merchants. In 1843, however, the 1821 arrangement was restored in consequence of suspected slave trading, which had been abolished by Great Britain in 1833.

The year 1850 saw the separation of the British forts and settlements of the Gold Coast from Sierra Leone, the cession of the Danish possessions to Britain and the creation by Letters Patent of Executive and Legislative Councils, but in 1866 government from Sierra Leone was resumed.

In 1872 the Dutch withdrew from the Gold Coast, handing over their possessions to the British. Two years later, after Sir Garnet Wolseley's successful Ashanti campaign, came the final separation from Sierra Leone, measures being taken on the conclusion of peace for placing the government of the Gold Coast on a footing of efficiency and security. A new Charter was issued dated the 24th July, 1874, separating Her Majesty's settlements on the Gold Coast and Lagos from the Government of Sierra Leone and constituting them into one colony under the style of the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor-in-Chief with an Administrator at Lagos.

In 1886 all the settlements and territories belonging to Her Majesty on the Gold Coast were, by Letters Patent dated the 13th January, formed into a distinct colony, Lagos being separated therefrom. This territory, however, did not include all the areas under British protection and had no specified boundaries. To regularise the position, therefore, these protected areas were

annexed to His Majesty's Dominions and declared to be part and parcel of His Majesty's Gold Coast Colony by Order-in-Council of the 26th September, 1901. The boundaries of the Colony thus constituted were defined by Order-in-Council dated the 22nd October, 1906, and have since remained unchanged.

Ashanti.

Meanwhile evolution had been proceeding among the immigrants whom the Portuguese found living in the country at the end of the fifteenth century. Assimilating what aborigines they found, they had been developing settled habits and had begun entering into the permanent occupation of roughly defined tracts of country. In the coastal areas of the Gold Coast development took place by way of small autonomous units under European protection, but in the interior it took the form of tribal confederations for offensive and defensive purposes.

Of such organizations by far the biggest and most highly developed was that of the Ashanti which with its capital at Kumasi had begun to establish its ascendancy towards the close of the seventeenth century. The eighteenth century witnessed the consolidation of the military power of Ashanti and the growth of its magnificence.

The growing military power of Ashanti aspired towards the domination of the whole Gold Coast and consequently the British policy of protecting the coast tribes who dwelt under their aegis was the cause of continuous friction with the Ashanti and of the various wars which took place during the nineteenth century until the final pacification of the country in 1900.

In January, 1824 Sir Charles MacCarthy, the Governor of Sierra Leone, led a punitive expedition against the Ashanti in the endeavour to beat off an invasion. He was defeated and killed at Insamankow. Two years later, however, the British, assisted by Akim, Akwamu, Denkyira and Accra levies, signally defeated and routed the Ashanti at Dodowa.

Hostilities recommenced in 1873 and in 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley led an expedition against Kumasi which he captured and destroyed. Peace then ensued until 1893 when the Ashanti again became active, breaking the provisions of the treaty which had been concluded in 1874. In 1896 a further expedition was sent to Kumasi and Prempeh, the King of Ashanti, and other notables were arrested and deported. A Resident was appointed to administer the kingdom and a fort was constructed and garrisoned at Kumasi.

The Ashanti, however, were not yet subjugated and in 1900 a demand by the Governor for the surrender of their Golden Stool—which every Ashanti believes to be the abiding place of the spirit of the Ashanti nation—brought them up in arms with the result that the Governor was besieged in the fort. Accompanied by a strong escort, however, he was able to make his way through to the coast and a military expedition was sent to Kumasi which relieved the fort and broke up further resistance.

In 1901 Ashanti was annexed to the Crown and since that date it has become settled and prosperous. Ex-King Prempeh was allowed to return to Ashanti in 1924 and two years later to assume the position of Kumasihehene or Head Chief of the Kumasi Division. He died in 1932.

Investigation since 1932 regarding the wishes of the people of Ashanti revealed that the great majority were in favour of the restoration of the Ashanti Confederacy, the political organisation which had existed before the rising of 1900. On the 31st of January, 1935, the restoration of the Confederacy was proclaimed and official recognition was given to Osei Agyeman Prempeh II as Asantehene, the ancient title of the head of the Ashanti nation.

The Northern Territories.

That portion of the Gold Coast which lies to the north of Ashanti came under British influence in 1897 after the conclusion of treaties with the chiefs concerned and after international settlement with France and Germany. The area was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1901.

Togoland under British Mandate.

In 1922 a portion of the former German colony of Togoland was placed under British mandate. The territory is now administered under the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Gold Coast Colony is administered by the Governor, assisted by an Executive Council constituted by Letters Patent and Royal Instructions dated the 23rd May, 1925 and composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Director of Medical Services and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

The Colony of Ashanti is administered by the Governor under the provisions of the Ashanti Order in Council, 1934, dated the 9th November, 1934, and of Royal Instructions dated the 23rd November, 1934. The Protectorate of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast is administered by similar instruments of the same dates. The Mandated territory of Togoland under British Mandate is administered under the provisions of the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1923, as amended by the Togoland under British Mandate Order-in-Council, 1934.

Joint ordinances for the Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate are made by the Governor with the advice and consent, so far as their provisions relate to the Colony, of the Legislative Council under the provisions of the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934.

In addition to the law-making power conferred by the Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council, 1934, the Governor is empowered, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, constituted by the Gold Coast Colony (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1925 and consisting of the Governor, fifteen official members and fourteen unofficial members, to make laws for the Colony. The Council contains an elective element, provision being made for the election of six head chiefs as provincial members, three municipal members to represent the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi respectively, a mercantile member and a mining member.

The Governor is also under the respective instruments providing for their administration enabled to enact laws for Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate.

The system of government generally may be described as a mixture of direct and indirect rule with a steady bias towards the latter. The native administration is almost entirely in the hands of the native chiefs, who are assisted in their respective

spheres of authority by their councils of elders who are generally representative of various sections of the community. Native tribunals presided over by chiefs form part of the judicial system, and their judgments are subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court appeals may finally reach the Privy Council.

In executive and constitutional issues the decisions of a State Council, as the highest native authority is called, are subject to appeal to the Governor, whose decision is final.

The Gold Coast Colony is divided into three provinces, central, western and eastern, the last including the southern section of that part of Togoland under British Mandate, and each province is in charge of a Provincial Commissioner, assisted by District and Assistant District Commissioners.

Ashanti is divided into districts each under a District Commissioner who exercises limited powers of jurisdiction. The dependency is administered by a Chief Commissioner assisted by an Assistant Chief Commissioner. The protectorate of the Northern Territories is administered in a similar manner.

The local affairs of the towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi are administered by town councils, consisting of five official and five unofficial members. Their revenue is derived from house and land rates, various licences, and an annual grant-in-aid from Government. The councils are invested with powers and duties under certain ordinances, and further have the power generally to do all such acts as may be necessary for the conservancy of the town and for the preservation of public health.

Town sanitary committees have been established at a number of smaller towns, but they are purely advisory, with no power of taxation. These committees, however, exercise a beneficial influence on the improvement of sanitation and are most useful institutions.

The municipal administration of Kumasi, the administrative headquarters of Ashanti, is in the hands of the Kumasi Public Health Board, which was formed in July, 1925. The revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from rates, licences and fees similar to those charged by the various town councils in the Colony.

The Obuasi Sanitary Board, established in 1935, exercises statutory control over the sanitary affairs of the town of Obuasi in Ashanti and is empowered to take all measures necessary for the proper conservancy, lighting and public health of the town. The revenue of the Board consists chiefly of fees and charges for services rendered, fines and penalties.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

At mid-year 1935 the total population of the Gold Coast including Togoland under British Mandate was estimated at 3,530,733.

This total shows an increase of 86,391 over that for the previous year.

TABLE I.

			<i>Resident Africans.</i>	<i>Resident* Non-Africans.</i>	<i>Maritime.*</i>
Colony ...	...	...	1,741,031	2,304	172
Ashanti ...	...	...	651,129	624	—
Northern Territories	...	...	796,716	107	—
Togoland	...	...	338,607	43	—
			<hr/> 3,527,483 <hr/>	<hr/> 3,078 <hr/>	<hr/> 172 <hr/>

TABLE II.

<i>Town.</i>	<i>Estimated Population at mid-year 1935.</i>				
Accra	69,057
Koforidua	12,724
Cape Coast	18,860
Sekondi	20,120
Kumasi	40,987
Tamale	16,783
Ho	3,520

Birth and death registration is applied to 35 centres the total population of which equals some nine per centum of the population of the Gold Coast as a whole.

Births.

TABLE III.

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Male ...	...	4,080	4,726	4,794	4,794	4,966
Female	...	4,159	4,650	4,820	4,843	5,140
Persons	...	8,239	9,376	9,614	9,637	10,106

The "weighted average" birth-rate was 33·0 per thousand persons living as compared with 32·9 for 1934.

*1931 Census.

The natural increase of births over deaths in the registration areas was 2,275.

Deaths.

TABLE IV.

		1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Male ...	...	3,765	3,687	3,981	4,025	4,827
Female	...	2,207	2,218	2,283	2,525	3,004
Persons	...	5,972	5,905	6,264	6,550	7,831

The "weighted average" death-rate for the Gold Coast was 25·5 as compared with 22·3 in the previous year.

The infantile mortality-rate was 127 as compared with 105 in the previous year.

Owing to the fact that the registration of births and deaths does not apply to some ninety per centum of the population of the Gold Coast, and that the factors of immigration and emigration cannot properly be gauged, the above figures must be accepted with a certain amount of reserve. The economic stress of the past few years, a high tide of immigration—composed of the labouring classes in a poor physical condition—and (particularly when the infantile mortality-rate is considered) a measure of increased prosperity in the rural areas which more freely enabled seriously sick children to be brought into the centres for treatment, are all factors which affect the result.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

European Community.

Partly as the result of the economic recovery, but more particularly owing to the widespread development in the mining industry, the European population attained the figure of nearly 4,000 in 1935.

In spite of the adverse conditions under which many prospectors and those connected with mining lived, the actual death-rate fell.

On the other hand, the invaliding-rate for government officials, merchants and mining officials was higher during the year under review, but was lower in the case of missionaries.

Malaria continued to be the most important cause of sickness, although the ratio of days lost through this disease as compared with illness from all causes fell from 23·6 per centum to 18·5 per centum.

African Community.

No outbreak of any magnitude was encountered during the year, but an increase in the number of deaths was recorded in all but four of the thirty-one registration areas in the Gold Coast and its dependencies from which data were collected.

The general death-rate rose by over three per thousand as compared with the rate for the previous year and the infant mortality-rate increased by 22 per thousand to the figure of 127. Several factors are responsible for these increases, and perhaps one of the more important of these is the heavy influx of ill-nourished labourers from neighbouring territories who had been attracted to the Gold Coast by the wages offered by the many mining concerns which, influenced by the high price of gold, started operations in various parts of the Colony.

The invaliding-rate for African officials fell very slightly from eight to seven per thousand, but the death-rate rose from three to six per thousand, 21 officials dying as compared with 12 in 1934.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

At the end of 1935 there were seven Government hospitals, with 67 beds for Europeans, and thirty-two hospitals, with 934 beds and 106 cots for the African community.

The above figures do not include a mission hospital with 56 beds at Agogo in Ashanti, a small 18-bed hospital at Achimota College and a field hospital for sleeping sickness patients at Nakpanduri in the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate.

A new 22-bed hospital was opened at Keta in the Eastern Province of the Colony in August, 1935, to replace one washed away by the sea.

At the Accra maternity hospital a new 12-bed antenatal ward, the gift of the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society, was built at a cost of £1,800 and was opened in April, 1935.

A start was made on the building of a hostel for 28 pupil-midwives adjoining the Accra maternity hospital and this will be opened early in 1936.

The extensions to the mental hospital at Accra, commenced towards the end of 1934, were completed in 1935 and helped to increase the amenities at this institution.

After considerable difficulties had been overcome regarding a suitable site for the new African hospital at Tarkwa, the new structure was commenced at the end of the year under review and should be completed by August, 1936. In design this hospital is very similar to the one built recently at Keta, but it has in addition, special wards for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis which is common in the mining districts.

Alterations were effected to the African hospital at Tamale so that it now possesses a new out-patient block converted out of the building which formerly housed the welfare and baby weighing clinic.

If the table given below is consulted, it will be seen that the number of patients dealt with at Government hospitals has risen considerably.

TABLE I.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	22,535	25,397	+2,862
Out-patients	233,267	248,079	+14,812

The following tables give some indication of the vast volume of work carried on in the various hospitals, welfare centres, etc. :—

TABLE II.

(a) Gold Coast hospital, 228 beds and 18 cots.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	15,612	17,983	+2,371
In-patients	3,085	3,140	+55
Daily average (in-patients)	236	233	—3
Major operations	414	683	+269
Minor operations	1,063	1,482	+419

TABLE III.

(b) Kumasi African hospital, 137 beds and five cots.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Out-patients	13,088	12,660	—428
In-patients	2,465	2,758	+293
Daily average (in-patients)	135	140	+5
Major operations	153	141	—12
Minor operations	576	509	—67

TABLE IV.

(c) Accra maternity hospital, 48 beds and 29 cots.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
In-patients	1,481	1,681	+200
Deliveries	623	662	+39
Attendances at antenatal and post-natal clinics	13,907	14,132	+225

TABLE V.

(d) Cape Coast and Sekondi Red Cross welfare centres.

	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.
Antenatal mothers advised	4,922	5,195	+273
Infants and children treated	12,331	12,433	+102

Red Cross.

The two welfare centres referred to above are maintained by the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Missions.

The Roman Catholic Mission carried out welfare and dispensary work at Djodi in the Eastern Province of the Colony, at Eikwe in the Western Province, at Kpandu in Togoland under British Mandate and at Jirapa in the Northern Territories. These centres are visited periodically by Government staff to ensure that there is no wastage of the drugs and first-aid dressings supplied by the Government.

The Basel Mission operated a hospital at Agogo in Ashanti during the year.

The English Church Mission also carried out welfare and general dispensary work at Mampong in Ashanti until the retirement of their own medical officer who had received a substantial subsidy from Government.

Native Administration Dispensaries.

By the end of 1935 some four native administration dispensaries were in operation and valuable work was done here by nurse-dispensers trained and employed by Government.

Junior Red Cross Links.

Apart from the two welfare centres which have been referred to above, the Red Cross was responsible for a not inconsiderable amount of first-aid work carried out by one or other of the 33 Junior Red Cross links scattered throughout the Colony.

Prevalent diseases.

Of the infective diseases, yaws still held pride of place in 1935, being responsible for over sixty per centum of 110,934 cases treated in hospital. Malaria was responsible for over twenty-three per centum of these cases.

Pneumonia was the cause of death in nearly twenty-nine per centum of the deaths due to infective diseases and tuberculosis came a close second with 28 per centum of all deaths from infective diseases treated in hospital.

Malaria occupied third place for any single disease, being responsible for over seven per centum of the total number of deaths in hospital from infective diseases. In all 1,841 deaths took place of patients in hospital—or just over seven per centum amongst the 25,397 in-patients.

Sleeping sickness continued to give rise to some anxiety, more especially in view of the considerable opening up of the forest belt for farms (and tsetse) and on account of the large number of infected and badly nourished immigrants who act as reservoirs. A special detailed investigation of the incidence and spread of this disease is contemplated for the autumn of 1936.

Health activities.

As in previous years routine health work continued to be carried out, one of the principal aims being to improve conditions of living to such an extent that any epidemic disease introduced into the area would stand little chance of spreading.

Special problems studied during 1935 included the following :—

- (1) Health conditions in and around mining districts.
- (2) Rural hygiene, with particular reference to mining regions.
- (3) Sleeping sickness, its incidence and spread.
- (4) Public health education through health officers and sanitary inspectors, hospitals, welfare centres, health visitors, the schools, Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society, etc.
- (5) Nutrition, especially of the baby and younger child.

Conclusion.

A definite advance can be said to have taken place in certain directions, as for example, in better housing conditions for a proportion at least of the mine labourers and in the housing of the educated and more fortunate amongst the artisan and clerical grades.

The general health of the community undoubtedly suffered a set back; but, taking everything into consideration, health conditions throughout the Gold Coast may be said on the whole to have continued to be fairly satisfactory during the period under review.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Building operations have certainly shown a considerable degree of awakening activity as compared with the results seen in 1934. This progress, possibly, was more striking in Accra than elsewhere, although most centres record a certain amount of progress.

The type of building erected in the larger centres shows a distinct improvement over past years. Cement block is the most popular building material. The people are well content to invest their savings in a well-built house. Construction may be delayed over a period of years, and completion may be the result of several distinct efforts between which material is collected for the next advance.

In the smaller centres *pise de terre* and mud brick are chiefly relied on, while in the villages wattle-and-daub dwellings predominate. These latter buildings have a comparatively short life.

The municipalities of Accra, Cape Coast, Kumasi and Sekondi have special staffs to control buildings and lay-outs. The building in the larger centres is controlled by officers of the Public Works Department, and in the smaller places the Health branch of the Medical Department assists.

Several township lay-outs were demarcated by the Survey Department; these chiefly applied to townships in close relationship to mining areas. Housing in such places is, as a rule, very poor. As soon as prospecting operations commence squatters tend to arrive in numbers and, erecting huts in the near vicinity, form the nucleus of an insanitary township.

Such areas may be placed under the Towns Ordinance, or controlled under the Mining Health Areas Ordinance, but the squatter has learned that the best way to escape control is to indulge in "ribbon" building along the roads. This method is hard to combat and the large straggling areas involved are difficult to define and control. Many of the larger mines are engaged in comprehensive building schemes for the housing of the mine labourers under hygienic conditions.

Some ten per centum of the inhabitants of Accra live in congested areas. Congested areas are, also, to be found in many of the older centres, e.g. Cape Coast and Sekondi. The social survey, undertaken by the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross

Society, of the Accra congested areas was completed during 1935. Such surveys may be undertaken in other centres when occasion arises. A pleasing feature in several centres has been the opening-up, by means of well laid and drained approach roads, of laid-out areas on which good class houses have previously been built somewhat in advance of easy means of access.

When progress is viewed as a whole there is every sign of an impending revival of building activity.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The principal occupation of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast is agriculture. In the Colony, Ashanti and southern section of Togoland under British mandate the chief agricultural industry is the cultivation of cocoa for export. In the Northern Territories, where cocoa does not thrive, food-crops are grown and live-stock is raised and marketed. Even in the cocoa-bearing areas, however, and in the region of the considerable fishing industry of the littoral, food farms are numerous and there is a large internal trade in foodstuffs.

Steps are now being taken to encourage the large-scale production of such fruits as bananas and oranges, more especially in the coastal regions, with a view to the creation of a fruit export industry. At the Department of Agriculture's experimental station at Asuansi a small canning plant has been installed and successful trials conducted with grape-fruit, an attractive article being turned out which has kept in excellent condition for periods as long as eight months. This tinned fruit has sold readily on a small scale and there may possibly be an opening for larger supplies. The technique of canning is not difficult to learn and the work has been carried out entirely by Africans with very little supervision.

Next in importance to agriculture is the mining industry. Gold mining has long been established in the Western Province of the Colony and in southern Ashanti and has lately been undertaken in the Central Province and the Northern Territories with success. There is a manganese mine in the Western Province and diamond mines in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

Agriculture.

Cocoa.

Production of cocoa can only be assessed by indirect methods such as movements by railway and road. The major crop is produced between September and February and the minor crop, about six to ten per cent of the annual total, between June and August. At the end of September the stocks of cocoa held in the Colony are, at a minimum estimate, about ten to fifteen thousand tons so that the export for the period 1st October to 30th September gives a fairly accurate record of the total production in the crop year.

The production during 1934-35 crop year was higher than the preceding year by 56,000 tons. The major crop amounted to 265,000 tons. The minor crop was 11,000 tons giving a grand total production for the crop year of 276,000 tons. The total exports during the period 1st October, 1934 to 30th September, 1935 were 250,479 tons. The 1935-36 major crop production is estimated to be 258,000 tons.

The exports during the past five financial years were as follows :—

FINANCIAL YEAR—1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH.

	Maritime.	Eastern Frontier.	Total.
1935-36	277,698	7,653	285,351
34-35	228,617	9,089	237,706
33-34	258,254	4,264	262,518
32-33	201,459	5,549	207,008
31-32	230,576	5,092	235,668

In a typical cocoa village with a population of 1,181 in the Western Akim district of the Central Province 201 families, living in 153 separate compounds, produced and sold 5,451 loads of 60 lb. each in the crop year 1934-35. The number of farmers was 174 males and 180 females, giving a production per head of 924 lb. of cocoa worth, at the average season price of 7s. 7d. per load, about £5 16s.

Kola.

Exports of kola nuts by sea have increased to a trifling extent but there has been little difference in the movement overland. Factors militating against maritime exports are the lowered price now received for kola and the increased production in Nigeria, whither most of the nuts were formerly exported.

The following table for the five financial years shows the movement of nuts in tons :—

Movement within country.	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Ashanti to north, overland	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	4,796	3,745
Ashanti to south by rail ...	116*	57	19	24	73
Colony to north, overland ...	n.r.	n.r.	n.r.	129	427
<i>Exports.</i>					
Export <i>via</i> ports	204	114	197	246	1,078
Export overland	†2,014	2,704	2,630	2,845	1,345
Total Exports	—	2,898	2,827	3,091	2,423

n.r. = No record. * = 11 months record. † = 9 months record.

Oil Palm Products.

The oil palm is indigenous to the forests of the Gold Coast, palm oil (pericarp oil) and palm kernel oil being used for culinary purposes by the people. Production for export depends on price, and in consequence of increased rates has made some recovery.

Exports for the financial years are as follows :—

			1935-36*	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Palm oil	...	Tons	391	84	10	454	491
		Value	£6,558	£885	£100	£6,453	£7 450
Palm kernels	...	Tons	6,712	3,912	2,489	6,946	4,522
		Value	£47,966	£22,711	£17,628	£59,329	£41,318

One oil mill continues to work in the Western Province, disposing of practically the whole of its oil-output locally, and the mill erected in the Eastern Province under a subsidy scheme is about to reopen.

Bananas.

During the year under review Government conducted a series of trial shipments with bananas of the Gros Michel and Cavendish varieties, principally the latter. Approximately 25,000 bunches were carried, the bananas being mostly grown within easy range of the port of Takoradi. The trials have shown that Gold Coast bananas can be placed on the United Kingdom market in excellent condition and that there are few agricultural difficulties in the production of good bunches. In the absence of large plantations the difficulties of the enterprise lie rather in the task of organising the numerous peasant growers to cope with the local problems of correct harvesting, packing of the bunches and delivery to the port, operations at present carried out by the Department of Agriculture. Government is continuing to encourage the industry and so as to provide for the requisite shipping facilities has guaranteed the freight on 50,000 bunches in 1936-37.

Copra.

Exports have increased owing to better prices.

Maritime Exports.				1935-36†	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Tons	...	...	...	1,573	910	1,142	1,421	1,428
Value	...	...	...	£13,029	£6,111	£10,157	£16,642	£15,493

*11 months record.

†11 months record.

Cotton.

There were no maritime exports during the year, but exports of seed cotton over the frontier remain near a figure of 75 tons annually. Little interest is taken in the crop in the Northern Territories at present prices, though some cotton is grown for local use.

Rice.

A Government rice mill in the Western Province continues to encourage production. The following table shows the amounts of paddy that have been brought to the mill during the last five years :—

	1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.
Paddy (tons) ...	220	258	426	354	414

Rice is grown in small quantities for local use in other parts of the Colony.

The rice from the mill is all consumed locally. The prices paid to the farmer at the mill for 100 lb. of rice have been as follows :—

					s.	d.
1935-36	...	...	...	...	9	2
1934-35	...	...	...	...	7	6
1933-34	...	...	...	...	7	6
1932-33	...	...	...	...	10	0
1931-32	...	...	...	...	9	0

Rubber.

Exports increased considerably owing to better prices.

1935-36.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32
lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
695,408*	364,243	89,973	21,065	130,834

Food-crops.

There is a large production of food-crops such as yams, cassava, maize, cocoyams, groundnuts, guinea corn, plantains, etc., for local consumption. With the reduction of imported foodstuffs owing to financial stringency, the production of local food-crops has increased, but it cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

The staple foodstuffs vary considerably in different parts of the country. In the extreme north of the Northern Territories the staple vegetable foods are early and late millet and guinea corn, with small quantities of groundnuts, beans and various oil seeds. Cattle are rarely slaughtered for consumption, but sheep, goats, and poultry are occasionally eaten.

*11 months.

Further south in the Northern Territories, the yam becomes the main food supply, with millet, maize, guinea corn, beans, groundnuts and rice as subsidiary crops. This is the true savannah zone and little of economic value is at present produced in this area.

In the forest zone, the area of greatest productivity which contains the cocoa and mining regions, plantains, yams, maize, beans, groundnuts, palm oil and fruits, cocoyams, sweet potatoes and cassava are eaten, while animal foods are sparingly used.

In the coastal zone, which includes the main trade centres, the staple foods are maize, cassava, plantains, palm oil, coconut and rice, and beef, mutton and pork. By far the most important animal food in this area, however, is the numerous varieties of fish.

Production by Non-Africans.

There have been few plantation ventures in the Gold Coast and they have in general not been successful enough to encourage further development. The fall in price of raw products has now rendered such propositions unattractive.

Native Industries and Pursuits.

It will be convenient to include in this chapter an account of the more important industries and pursuits in which the native population is engaged. As already stated, the majority of the inhabitants of the Gold Coast are farmers dependent for food on the produce of their farms. Sufficient food is grown for the family and the occasional stranger, but in the vicinity of large towns and mining areas farming on a larger scale is carried out for the sale of produce to the non-agricultural population.

The decline in the purchasing power of the people during the recent economic depression, from which the Colony is now happily recovering, resulted in a large extension of the areas under foodstuff cultivation. In the cocoa belt corn, cassava, and yams are grown in much larger quantities than hitherto, while in the coastal region there has been an equally marked increase in the cultivation of cassava and other food-crops.

Around the larger towns there is a steadily increasing industry in the cultivation of European vegetables for local consumption. Crops are seasonal and pay well during the producing period but at times there are long periods of drought when crops cannot be produced.

There is a ready sale in all towns for locally-grown fruit and in general fair supplies are obtainable throughout the year, pine-apples, avocado pears, bananas, oranges, grape-fruit, limes and pawpaws being the most common.

Kola nuts, which are much in demand by the people of the Northern Territories, are harvested in large quantities from the forest areas in Ashanti, but their production in the Colony is being gradually displaced by that of cocoa. Formerly kola nuts were head-loaded or carried by donkeys to the principal markets in the Northern Territories but now they are transported by motor lorries from Kumasi and other collecting centres in Ashanti to Bawku, Lawra and other frontier towns where they are disposed of to traders from the neighbouring French territories and Northern Nigeria. Journeys which formerly took weeks or even months can to-day be completed in two or three days. As a result the nuts, which quickly deteriorate, arrive at the markets in the north in a much better condition and fetch a higher price.

The individual who comes into Ashanti from the north to buy kola nuts generally brings fowls, shea butter, native blankets or other goods which he can trade against food and kola. The price of nuts has varied during the year from 3d. to 6d. per 100 in Kumasi (wholesale) depending upon size and season. White nuts realise a much better price than red.

In the principal kola areas in Ashanti the owner generally picks and prepares the nuts for sale but occasionally he may let his trees to another who will do this work for one-half of the crop.

Palm oil is to be seen in most markets and is retailed at about 6d. per pint bottle. The fall in the income of all classes, the heavy import duties imposed on imported spirits, and the restrictions placed on the sales of spirits, have contributed to a considerable increase in the making of palm-wine. The tapping of oil palms for wine unfortunately destroys the trees and thus an important source of wealth is being dissipated. The palm-wine maker will frequently have as many as 30 trees under treatment at the same time and will make approximately 5s. a day by selling wholesale the wine produced, which is later sold, retail, at about 2d. a pint, although the price varies considerably according to the locality.

A trade also exists in the manufacture and sale of a spirit, known in Accra as "Akpeteshi" (*anglice*, "surreptitiously" or "round the corner") which is distilled from palm-wine and other ingredients by means of a primitive apparatus consisting of two empty kerosene tins and a spiral of copper tubing. Needless to say, this enterprise is illicit and punishable by heavy penalties.

Fresh coconuts are sold in most villages along the coastal areas and for some distance inland. The grower sells the nuts at about four or five for 3d. and the retailer gets 1d. each for them. The nuts are also used for making coconut oil for culinary purposes.

Rice is grown wherever suitable conditions obtain. In the Esiama district farmers bring the paddy to the Government rice mill where it is hulled and sold on their behalf to wholesale distributors and employers of labour. The entire production of the mill is consumed in the country.

Groundnut cultivation is fairly general in the Gold Coast, small patches of the crop being grown for local consumption all over the country. In Togoland, Nzima, and northern Ashanti, the crop is grown more extensively to supply the large markets of Accra, Sekondi and Kumasi. A limited quantity of groundnut oil is prepared locally but there is no export either of oil or of groundnuts.

In the coastal zone the cultivation is mainly by women, but in northern Ashanti outside the forest belt, men, especially settlers from the Northern Territories, grow the crop. In the latter area the farmer sells the unshelled nuts to women at from £5 16s. to £6 10s. per ton. The women decorticate the nuts, convey them to Kumasi and sell them to petty dealers in measures of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at prices ranging from £15 to £19 per ton. The petty dealer retails the nuts in cigarette tin measures at £25 to £30 per ton.

The foregoing paragraphs have been devoted to food-crops but the most important agricultural product of the country is, of course, cocoa. It is estimated that there are one million acres under cocoa in the Gold Coast with 400 trees to the acre and that the labour expended on its production amounts to one-sixth of the total labour potentiality of the country.

In the cocoa-growing areas almost every member of the community has his plantation, the main preoccupation is the cocoa industry and the income of the family is dependent on the price and quantity of the crop. An acre—the size of the average farm—will yield about nine loads of 60 lb. each, and last year the price paid to the grower was about 7s. 6d. a load.

Originally the whole of this considerable industry—it is estimated that the total production for the financial year was 285,351 tons—could have been attributed to the work of personal proprietors or small holders, but to-day this is no longer the case. The increasing demand for cocoa has brought about the introduction of hired labour, of which a considerable immigrant force from the non-cocoa growing parts of the Gold Coast and from outside finds employment in the production of the crop and in its transport to road and rail head. There are no data available at present to show the proportion of the whole crop produced by the working small holder.

The handling of a large crop harvested from a great number of separately-owned and widely-scattered plantations has brought into being a large force of middlemen. This excessive employment of middlemen is one of the disadvantages and probably the most uneconomical feature of small holdings. It is being combated by the formation of co-operative societies of farmers, of which there are now in existence 401 with 8,853 members.

The world depression in trade continued during the year though cocoa was purchased at an average ex-quay Liverpool price of 1s. 6d. per ton higher than in the 1934-35 period. Farmers are plucking cocoa which in more prosperous times would have been wasted. They have also reduced the rates of wages of labourers hired by the year; the rates now vary from £4 to £5 per annum, as opposed to the rates of £10 to £14 paid in 1925-26. In some areas labourers who are employed to weed, pick and prepare the crop, and convey it to the farmer's house are paid in kind, receiving one-third of the produce for this service.

Next in importance to agriculture in the life of the people come hunting and fishing. In spite of the progress in the opening up of the country and of the increase in areas under cultivation game is found in many districts, and in the undeveloped areas every village has its quota of professional hunters who gain their livelihood from the chase. Hunters are usually armed with flintlock guns and in addition employ ingenious kinds of traps. The meat obtained is sold or bartered locally.

A considerable section of the community living in the coastal areas and on the banks of the large rivers is employed in fishing. Some of the catch is consumed immediately or sold fresh in the local markets, and the remainder is cured by exposure to the sun or by smoking in an oven. An appreciable industry exists in the sale of the cured product, which is in great demand and which, peddled by itinerant vendors, reaches the remotest parts of the country. Niger perch are brought from the north and a regular transport service exists between Mopti and Kumasi to meet the demands of this trade.

An industry also exists in certain parts of the forest country in the collection and sale of snails which are carefully preserved and are permitted to be caught only during specified periods of the year. There are heavy penalties for taking them at any other time. Whole villages emigrate to the forest for the entire season. Some of the catch is consumed locally but most of it is smoked and sold on skewers in the large markets. So prepared, they fetch about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each. A family may earn as much as £10 in this way in a good season.

A considerable trade exists in the supplying of live-stock from the Northern Territories to the meat markets of Ashanti and the Colony. At present the supply from the Northern Territories is insufficient to meet the demand and consequently much stock is imported from French territory. As is shown, however, in the Animal Health section of this chapter, great strides have been made in stock raising in the Northern Territories and it is hoped that the necessity for importing live-stock will soon disappear.

Pottery is made in many parts of the country, the work being done mostly by women. The type of pot usually depends on the kind of clay available ; for example, at Teshi, in the Accra district, cooking pans are made, while at Nasia in the Northern Territories, water pots are produced. In addition to domestic utensils much ornamental pottery is also manufactured.

Another village industry is the weaving and dyeing of cloth from local cotton and vegetable dyes. The well-known Ashanti cloths are, however, now usually woven from imported yarn. In some parts of Ashanti and the Western Province of the Colony cloth is made by beating the inner bark of a certain kind of tree, just as bark-cloth is made in Uganda.

At Bawku in the Northern Territories rope and string are made from hibiscus bark and sisal fibre. A rope-maker will earn about five shillings a week.

In addition to the above handicrafts, almost every village has its blacksmith, sawyer and carpenter whose services are always in demand at good wages. Canoe-making, the manufacture of wooden stools and ornamental wood-carving are also carried on in many localities.

A decreasing trade exists in the extraction of salt from the lagoons around Ada and in its sale in the Northern Territories. The salt is conveyed up the Volta by canoes which then return loaded with shea butter.

In the urban areas the population earns its livelihood in trade, for which the African has a particular aptitude, and by the exercise of various professions. Government service provides employment for many, and in addition there are in practice numbers of African doctors, lawyers and other professional men. The number of skilled craftsmen is increasing, and reliable tailors, boot-makers, carpenters, goldsmiths and motor mechanics are becoming common.

Road transport gives employment to many. The lorry owner can always rely on his family and his friends for shelter and sustenance, and his clothing needs can be reduced to a minute sum. He does not necessarily work every day ; he is almost entirely free from overhead charges, and, except for the payment of the instal-

ments on his lorries and of his running charges, he has little need for money. Consequently road transport is comparatively cheap and, probably, uneconomically so.

Animal Health.

Pong-Tamale in the Northern Territories is the headquarters of the Department of Animal Health, where there is an up-to-date laboratory, a stock improvement and experimental farm and a centre for training Africans in veterinary work.

Cattle plague (rinderpest) has now been practically eliminated from the Gold Coast by means of the immunisation of the cattle by the sero-virus method. Procedure consists in immunising all the cattle of an area and thereafter treating the young cattle annually. These latter are immunised at the age of two years as it is found that undue mortality often follows treatment at earlier ages. Thus there is always a considerable number of young unimmunised animals susceptible to rinderpest in the country and occasional natural outbreaks occur among these, especially in frontier villages where the cattle across the frontier are not immune and suffer considerable epizootics of rinderpest. The losses from these natural outbreaks are small and are not unuseful in impressing the cattle owners with the efficacy of immunisation. An interesting sidelight on the value cattle owners place on immunisation is the higher price fetched by immunised stock.

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia has been a considerable problem in the last two years but the Pong-Tamale laboratory has succeeded in producing what appears to be an efficient vaccine and results to date have shown that the disease can be controlled by vaccination.

Although not a fatal disease to the indigenous cattle, trypanosomiasis represents the greatest obstacle to improvement and causes more intrinsic loss than any other condition. Many parts of the country though otherwise suitable cannot be used as stock areas on this account. Throughout the stock areas, trypanosomiasis varies from sporadic to fairly continuous infection and this exposure places a limit on the size and weight to which stock can be raised and absolutely prohibits the introduction of exotic strains. Until the inception of the veterinary laboratory a few years ago, when adequate microscopic and scientific equipment became available, it was not fully realised that the majority of the country's live-stock was or had been infected by trypanosomiasis. Though treatment yields satisfactory results, the method of attack

is to concentrate on the elimination of infection by tsetse clearing work and other direct means. An immense clearing experiment has been in progress in the Pong-Tamale area for five years and though results are extremely favourable, it has been shown that to clear absolutely a large area from tsetse flies, even of the riverine *G. Palpalis* group, requires considerably more work than the conventional removal of the primary breeding foci of the fly.

The incidence of rabies in 1935 has been greater than ever before recorded. Outbreaks appeared from the coastal belt to the extreme north of the Northern Territories. Great assistance in control has been rendered by the Health authorities. Work is proceeding at the laboratory in the production of anti-rabies vaccine for dogs, which, if successful, will render the control of future outbreaks much more easy and safe. Preliminary work is yielding encouraging results.

Animal Husbandry.

An unforeseen result has followed directly from the successful anti-rinderpest immunisation scheme. Before the scheme, rinderpest raged, large areas were almost perpetually closed to cattle movement and owners took a decreasing interest in their cattle, usually endeavouring to preserve merely the numbers required for dowry purposes. Entire bulls were the rule and it was exceptional to find much castration being practised for the production of bullocks. In consequence of the successful immunisation campaign cattle have greatly increased, trade routes are always open and there has been a great stimulus to the trade in bullocks. The result is that owners are fast castrating all their male stock with the result that from a superabundance of bulls a few years ago there is now a shortage, amounting in places to almost entire absence of mature males. The position at present is so serious that the bulls produced by Government and Native Administration farms are inadequate in numbers. It is impossible to get private owners to maintain good bulls ; it has, therefore, been essential to have communal bulls ; and in order to relieve the position as soon as possible, efforts are being made to purchase the best two-year old bulls at immunisation camps. At present, there are areas with a cattle population of over 20,000 with not more than a total of 20 mature bulls, fully half of which are of poor quality. The immediate measures being taken should prove adequate and the position be rendered satisfactory in a few years at most. This is an example of the unforeseen results which can arise from the best designed schemes.

Pong-Tamale Live-stock Farm.

This is the central government live-stock farm, which controls and directs the policy of stock improvement and carries out experiments therein. Progress has been made in fixing the N'Dama (Malinke) type of West African shorthorn cattle. Most breeding for the last three years has been directed to fixing this variety and producing as many good N'Damas as possible. This variety has its origin in the Fouta Djallon mountains of French Guinea and is quite the best type of the unhumped cattle. Its points, colour and conformation appear as dominant in breeding and it is hoped that its qualities will be widespread in the Gold Coast in a few years. The resistance to trypanosomiasis is marked. Though the zebu is more susceptible to protozoal disease than the West African shorthorn, the former, judiciously used, is useful in crossing to improve size where that quality is lacking; thereafter the crosses can be crossed back to the West African shorthorn type.

Ploughing with horses and oxen is a marked feature and great interest is shown by local chiefs and others in this method of cultivation. Modern large-scale methods of cultivation on the lines of extensive mixed farming have been proved to be successful. The main feeding crops for cattle are cassava, acha (*digitaria exilis*), hay and ensilage.

Demand continues to exceed supply for improved pigs and poultry. Pig and poultry breeding courses for literate Africans continue to be well attended. The present tendency as regards pig breeding is towards the Large White as against the Middle White type, as local buyers prefer the leaner flesh of the former.

The number of live-stock imported through the frontier quarantine stations during the last four years was :—

			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Cattle	...	...	48,621	51,778	47,932	45,244
Sheep and goats	...	...	55,054	47,589	44,887	46,132
Horses	...	...	747	608	708	512

The revenue collected from import fees during the year was £16,694 1s. 3d.

Forestry.

The vegetation of the Gold Coast is of two main types, the "savannah forest" and the "closed forest." The latter occupies the greater part of the Colony, southern Ashanti and a small portion of Togoland under British Mandate. The rest of the country is within the savannah forest zone.

The area of the closed forest zone, i.e., the portion of the country subjected to the influence of this vegetational type, is approximately 25,500 square miles. It once covered a considerably greater area, but deforestation, followed by the establishment of grass and the accompanying annual fires, has caused a shrinkage in the north, east and south. This deforestation is the direct outcome of the universal practice of shifting cultivation. It occurs throughout the zone with the result that, in addition to this shrinkage, the forest is honeycombed with clearings which sometimes serve as local foci for the establishment of savannah conditions. The rate of deforestation is estimated at some 300 square miles a year, and the problem of replacing shifting cultivation with some less diffuse and wasteful system of agriculture is one of vital importance to the country.

The protection of the remaining forests situated in key positions in the closed forest zone has been a predominating feature of the forest policy of the Government. This policy aims at the conservation of a sufficient area of forest suitably situated for the purposes of ensuring water supplies, of maintaining climatic conditions favourable to the growth of the principal agricultural crops, of controlling erosion, of utilising forest products to the best advantage of the people and of preserving a sufficient supply of these products for the future use of the inhabitants.

The natives authorities are invariably given the opportunity of constituting and administering these reserves by means of by-laws, the Forestry Department acting in an advisory capacity. Should, however, the native authorities refuse to constitute, or having done so, fail to administer the reserve satisfactorily, then resort is had to the Forests Ordinance and the Government, through the Forestry Department, assumes management. The ownership of the land is undisturbed. In other words the Government assumes trusteeship when the chiefs fail in this duty. Occasions have arisen where it has been necessary to transfer by-law reserves to the control of the Forests Ordinance.

The needs of the savannah forest zone are now receiving consideration. These are, chiefly, existing or threatened shortages of fuelwood and grazing land. Where they can be provided together a system of reserves created solely for these purposes is advocated. Where fuelwood alone is urgently required, as in some of the towns along the coastline, the more expensive but shorter-term plantation method is adopted.

The utilisation of the timber assets of the country is receiving attention. On the one hand there is an internal domestic demand for some 120 million cubic feet of fuelwood and two million cubic feet of lumber annually ; to this is added a local industrial demand

of some 20 million cubic feet and such timber can be extracted and exported at a profit. On the other hand there is a permanent source of supply in the completed system of forest reserves, augmented by such trees as are spared in the course of farming operations. The supply can still more than satisfy the internal demand and leave an appreciable exportable surplus of three million cubic feet annually. But this position cannot be maintained without some readjustment of ideas. The present system of unhampered exploitation, which, in some cases, ends in denudation must, in time, preclude the attainment of this ideal. Such readjustment is required in order to carry out the forest policy and it is necessary, not only to create the forest reserves, but also better to protect the immature trees of valuable timber-producing species growing in other portions of the country, to encourage the production of better quality timber and to attempt to eliminate unnecessary waste in exploitation. As both the land and the produce of the land are vested in the people, propaganda, education and persuasion are the only means acceptable. It is hoped that these means will produce the required results.

The Concessions Ordinance provides the authority required for the control of excessive exploitation and unnecessarily large-scale clearings. This authority is exercised in such a manner that the forest, after the extraction of the necessary timber and firewood, shall be given every chance of complete recovery to its former state. Reafforestation is also one of the conditions imposed as occasion demands.

The timber export industry made a further recovery during the year. Exports were nearly twice the volume shipped during the previous year. Figures for the last five years are appended. The United Kingdom maintains its position as the most important market for Gold Coast woods, though the United States of America, once our greatest customer, is taking increasing quantities and may ultimately recover her lost position. Nominal shipments were made to other European countries during the year. The export of woods other than mahogany shows a slight decrease. Quality as always, except during boom years, remains the controlling factor on the overseas market. The smaller contractor, unfortunately, with the optimism peculiar to his class, insists on interpreting every demand as the outcome of another boom and invariably seems to fall back into producing quantity rather than quality. This action inevitably depresses prices and the producer, in the end, is always the loser.

Encouragement and advice continue to be given to cutters with a view to stabilising their financial position and to maintaining

a minimum standard of product. The association of cutters formed in the Eastern Province of the Colony shipped two more consignments during the year with fair results.

The extended use of woods other than mahogany is making slow progress. There are 200 or more timber-producing species in the Gold Coast, and it is difficult to imagine a use to which one or other of these species is not adapted. The consumer, however, is a person with conservative ideas and prefers to handle species of proved value only. Such proof requires time. Progress, however, is being made and projects are in hand whereby graded lumber is shipped for specific purposes, an advance on the time-honoured habit of shipping a new wood of doubtful quality in the hope that someone, somewhere, will find a use for it.

Minor forest products have always figured largely in the daily lives of the people, and greater or lesser trades exist in them in the markets of the Gold Coast. Industries using such products continue to come into greater prominence and there has arisen a need for putting commercial users into touch with producers. This need indicated further possibilities in this direction and steps were taken with the object of establishing an unofficial African industries bureau whereby such industries, and the products required for their creation, may become more widely known. The bureau is intended to be complementary, rather than supplementary, to the activities of Government departments.

DISTRIBUTION OF TIMBER EXPORTS.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES.												
Country of Destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.			
	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	1933.		1934.		1935.			
					Mahogany.	Other kinds.	Mahogany.	Other kinds.	Mahogany.	Other kinds.	C. ft.	£
					C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£	C. ft.	£
United Kingdom	162,659	20,032	228,743	30,136	160,761	20,667	535,724	55,173	633,836	66,567	23,051	3,829
Other parts of British Empire	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,567	577	42	6	1,831	413
United States of America	458,378	40,598	18,467	1,021	15,633	2,233	71,957	8,747	432,144	38,925	—	—
Holland	744	75	1,763	164	18,308	1,257	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany	4,048	553	7,544	1,067	11,500	789	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy ...	—	—	3,400	297	3,700	324	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	808	61	56	11	—	—
Totals ...	625,829	61,258	259,917	32,685	209,902	25,270	611,056	64,558	1,066,078	105,509	24,882	4,242

Minerals.

Gold.

During the year under review the gold won amounted to 367,819 fine ounces, having a value (at par) of £1,562,495, as compared with 337,065 fine ounces valued at £1,431,852 in the previous year, showing an increase of 30,754 fine ounces and £130,643 respectively.

The improvement is due to Ashanti Goldfields Corporation Ltd., Tarkwa Gold Areas Ltd. and Gold Coast Banket Areas Ltd. all showing an increased production of over 10,000 fine ounces each.

There were three new entrants into the producing class, Ashanti-Adowsena (Banket) Goldfields Ltd., Obuom Mines Ltd. and Tano Gold Dredging Ltd., all of whom commenced production during the last three months of the year. As Tarkwa Southern Mines Ltd. may now be considered as part of Tarkwa Gold Areas Ltd. there were, at the end of the year, ten gold-producing mines in the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

During the year three mines in the developing class passed to the productive stage and three others closed down, and at the end of the year there were ten mines working as developing ones, whilst 30 mining companies and individual prospectors were engaged in serious prospecting operations at various localities in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Important features have been the development of alluvial mining, and the keen interest in the mineral possibilities of the Northern Territories. Tano Gold Dredging, Ltd., commenced dredging operations on the 1st March, 1936, and produced 69 fine ounces of gold. A second dredge is in the course of erection and should be put into commission within the next few months. The Gold Coast Selection Trust, Ltd. carried out a campaign of systematic drilling and pitting on the banks of the Ancobra River, and results have been distinctly encouraging.

Anticipating the enactment of the Minerals Ordinance, 1936, a number of the larger mining companies submitted applications for exclusive prospecting licences in the Northern Territories.

Manganese.

The only company producing manganese ore during the year was, as heretofore, the African Manganese Company Ltd., which operates at Nsuta, near Tarkwa in the Wasaw district of the Western Province.

The ore exported amounted to 439,096 wet tons, having a value of £665,492 f.o.b. Takoradi, as compared with 336,337 wet tons and £503,508 respectively for the previous year.

These figures, which show an increase of 102,759 tons and £161,984 in value, indicate that there has been a steady demand for manganese ore and that the company have been able to obtain higher prices for their products.

Diamonds.

A new company, Morkwa Ltd., entered the list of diamond-producers, and at the end of the year there were six companies producing and exporting diamonds. All these companies operate in the basin of the Birim River, in the Central and Eastern Provinces of the Colony.

Exports for the year amounted to 1,489,410 carats valued at £601,636, as compared with 2,172,563 carats valued at £645,166 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 683,153 carats and £43,530 in value.

The comparative decrease can be attributed to an abnormally large shipment by one of the larger companies during the first half of 1934, when higher prices were ruling.

In addition to the amount exported by the six companies, considerable activity has been shown by Africans working on their own behalf and producing diamonds from several localities in the Wasaw district and elsewhere. Stones so produced have been sold to and exported by the banks and, whilst it would be a difficult matter even to estimate the production from such activity, it is shown that 34,502 carats valued at £14,518 were exported during the year from other sources than by the diamond-producing companies.

Labour.

The average daily number of persons employed on all mining and prospecting operations during the year amounted to 839 Europeans and 33,403 Africans, as compared with 623 Europeans and 26,535 Africans in the previous year, showing an increase of 216 Europeans and 6,868 Africans on the daily average.

The increase was due entirely to the gold mining industry, in all operations of which a daily average of 748 Europeans and 27,570 Africans were employed, which shows an increase of 38 per cent and 30 per cent respectively over the previous year.

It is estimated that the mining companies (gold, diamonds and manganese) paid out an amount of approximately £850,000 in wages to their African employees during the year.

Concessions.

Certificates of validity for mining concessions gazetted during the year amounted to six in the Colony and four in Ashanti.

Mining licences granted numbered eight in the Colony and one in Ashanti.

Prospecting licences issued amounted to 200 in the Colony and 48 in Ashanti, as compared with 194 and 87 respectively in the previous year.

Legislation.

Several amendments to the Mining Regulations were brought into force during the year. The Northern Territories Minerals Ordinance, 1936 was published during the year and enacted on the 1st April, 1936.

General.

The continuance of the gold premium and the high price which the metal has maintained further stimulated the gold mining industry.

Whilst the actual amount of carats exported shows a decrease, the price of diamonds was higher than in the previous year, and it would appear that the demand for the commercial grade of stones remains steady.

A pleasing feature has been the increased demand for manganese ore, and the African Manganese Company have taken full advantage of this demand.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

Imports.

The value of all imports for the year was £7,956,780, being £3,107,980, or 64 per cent more than the similar value in 1934.

The following table shows the value of imports for the quinquennium 1931–1935 arranged on a tariff basis :—

Head of Imports.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
1.—COMMERCIAL.	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Ad valorem</i>	1,595,527	2,597,809	1,468,502	931,371	1,554,391
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry... ..	986,396	1,357,058	2,438,967	1,984,647	3,421,840
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry	183,687	186,256	132,076	116,784	169,606
Free goods (excluding specie and currency notes)	1,308,393	930,679	872,015	1,120,608	1,871,167
Specie and currency notes	358,094	253,810	446,870	458,331	580,845
2.—GOVERNMENT STORES.					
Government stores (excluding specie and currency notes)	370,492	279,607	184,798	237,059	358,931
Specie and currency notes	1,285	—	126	—	—
Total	4,803,874	5,605,219	5,543,354	4,848,800	7,956,780

Textiles.

Cotton Manufactures.—(a) The quantity of *cotton piece goods* imported in 1935, viz. 61,016,831 square yards, was the largest ever recorded and in this connection the following factors, some of which are inter-related, should be noted :—

- (i) Stocks were short at the close of 1934.
- (ii) 1935 was the best trade year in the Gold Coast since 1930.

- (iii) In normal times the people of the Gold Coast, taken as a whole, attach greater importance to quality than to the price of cotton piece goods, a fact which is of particular importance in the case of *printed cottons*, which in 1935 represented 64·8 per cent of the total imports of cotton piece goods.

(b) The imports of cotton piece goods from the United Kingdom in 1935 were slightly more than double what they were in 1934. The following statement, which shows the percentage of the total imports of cotton piece goods supplied by the United Kingdom during the past five years, may be of interest :—

Cotton Piece Goods.			1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Bleached	...	...	96	93	64	40	68
Dyed	...	...	88	92	87	70	71
Coloured	...	...	96	95	67	57	73
Grey	...	...	93	95	55	37	62
Printed	...	...	78	85	78	80	80
Velveteen	...	...	56	82	64	66	68

(c) Until quotas were introduced in May, 1934, Japan was rapidly increasing her share of the trade in bleached, coloured, grey, and, in a lesser degree, dyed cottons, and there is no doubt that, had there been no quotas in 1935, her share of the trade in these four categories would have increased considerably. As it was, her share of the total import trade in cotton piece goods dropped from 6·4 per cent in 1934 to 1·4 per cent in 1935.

(d) In 1935 Italy increased her share of the trade in bleached, dyed, coloured, and printed cottons, as did Germany in coloured, grey, and printed cottons. Russia's share decreased. Holland has always been noted for the quality of her printed cottons, which owing to their price do not compete unfavourably with printed cottons from the United Kingdom, and she obtained a satisfactory share (14·5 per cent) of the trade in such goods.

(e) *Cotton Towels*.—The imports of cotton towels in 1935 amounted to 1,282,462 square yards, as compared with 474,989 square yards in 1934, the United Kingdom's share of the trade in 1935 being 98·8 per cent.

Artificial Silk Manufactures.—(a) The quota for artificial silk piece goods was to a considerable extent circumvented in 1935 by handkerchiefs (headkerchiefs) from Japan being imported in singles instead of in the piece. To obtain, therefore, a more accurate idea of the trade in artificial silk manufactures (excluding apparel) in

1935, the imports of piece goods should be added to the imports of headkerchiefs. Such combined quantity was 3,589,771 square yards, as compared with 2,110,127 square yards in 1934.

(b) The percentage shares of the import trade in artificial silk piece goods (including headkerchiefs in singles) enjoyed by the principal countries were as follows :—

Year.	United Kingdom.	Japan.	Czecho-Slovakia.	Italy.	France.	Other Countries.	Total.
1934 ...	37·7	42·2	10·9	4·1	2·5	2·6	100
1935 ...	29·1	16·6	27·8	15·3	6·8	4·4	100

(c) For purposes of the quota headkerchiefs in singles were regarded as piece goods unless they were proved to have been ordered before the 1st July, 1935, and at the close of the year considerable stocks of “ singles ” were held.

Apparel.—(a) One of the features of the trade in apparel in 1935 was the popularity of the “ Sports ” shirt, the number of shirts imported in 1935 being about double the number imported in 1934. Fewer cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers were imported, but there were increased imports of singlets.

(b) As a result of the additional duties imposed in June, 1934, on (1) cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers, (2) shirts, and (3) singlets *manufactured in Japan*, the following particulars of the percentage shares of the import trade in these articles enjoyed by the various countries may be of interest.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Japan.		Other Countries.		Remarks.
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	
Cardigans jerseys, and pullovers	22·4	82·7	74·9	4·5	2·7	12·8	
Shirts ...	46·3	87·1	50·1	6·9	3·6	6·0	
Singlets ...	8·6	26·5	87·1	34·7	4·3	38·8 (a)	(a) Hong Kong = 19·3 Germany = 9·5 Holland = 5·2

Particulars of the principal makes of motor cars and lorries imported into the Gold Coast in 1935 are given hereunder.

MOTOR CARS.				MOTOR LORRIES.			
Make.	New.	Second-hand.	Total.	Make.	New.	Second-hand.	Total.
Ford ...	48	37	85	Chevrolet ...	825	—	825
Vauxhall ...	37	14	51	Ford ...	208	—	208
Dodge...	50	—	50	Bedford ...	183	3	186
Chevrolet ...	38	8	46	International	116	—	116
Morris...	14	32	46	Dodge ...	103	—	103
Austin ...	14	22	36	Studebaker	54	—	54
Hillman ...	1	13	14	Other kinds	22	1	23
Studebaker ...	12	1	13				
Other kinds ...	21	61	82				
Total ...	235	188	423	Total ...	1,511	4	1,515

Of the new motor cars 113 were manufactured in the United States of America, 87 in the United Kingdom, and 30 in Canada.

Of the new motor lorries 1,098 came from the United States of America, 205 from Canada, and 201 from the United Kingdom.

Motor Cycles and Bicycles.—(a) Of 37 motor cycles imported 34 came from the United Kingdom.

(b) Two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight bicycles were imported, of which the United Kingdom supplied 1,888 and Japan 504. (In 1934 Japan supplied 205.)

(c) The average landed cost of the British bicycle was £4 0s. 5d., that of a Japanese bicycle being £1 10s. 2d.

General Course of Prices.

The following table shows the movements of the average landed cost per statistical unit of certain imported articles during the last

five years, the similar cost for the year 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	Year.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Biscuits, bread and cakes :—					
Pilot or ships'	93	102	90	80	86
Other kinds	111	112	95	86	85
Cement	89	91	83	73	70
Cotton manufactures :—					
Bleached	78	71	63	57	64
Dyed	74	69	68	65	71
Coloured	70	65	62	60	65
Grey	80	76	71	73	80
Printed	79	75	69	62	68
Sewing	88	82	67	56	50
Yarn	83	87	76	79	78
Fish of all kinds :—					
Canned or preserved in jars or bottles	99	104	94	97	94
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled not in tins, jars, or bottles	94	86	67	65	70
Rice	76	77	69	53	58
Flour (wheaten)	78	86	76	74	78
Matches	100	111	111	111	111
Meats :—					
Beef and pork, pickled or salted	88	85	82	76	78
Canned or bottled	88	76	59	53	52
Corrugated iron sheets	82	77	84	82	84
Milk	89	74	76	71	65
Kerosene	86	109	111	70	70
Petrol	103	116	105	69	69
Salt, other kinds	100	108	108	100	91
Soap, other kinds	89	90	79	72	71
Sugar (refined)	82	84	80	70	67
Tobacco :—					
Unmanufactured	96	108	87	75	83
Cigars	114	123	136	144	148
Cigarettes	102	104	103	96	92
Wood and timber :—					
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, undressed	95	106	124	110	118
Lumber, sawn, or hewn, wholly or partly dressed ...	122	99	135	96	93

Exports.

The total value of the exports (including re-exports) in 1935 was £9,971,535. In 1934 the similar value was £8,117,456.

Particulars of the value of the exports (including re-exports) for each of the last five years are given hereunder.

Classes.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£
Products of the Gold Coast (excluding minerals and precious stones) ...	5,669,832	5,664,648	5,076,234	4,178,025	5,434,434
Minerals and precious stones ...	1,900,519	2,353,805	2,717,823	3,660,529	3,793,791
Manufactures of the Gold Coast...	3,322	3,250	5,806	10,969	12,669
<i>Total domestic exports</i>	<u>7,573,673</u>	<u>8,021,703</u>	<u>7,799,863</u>	<u>7,849,523</u>	<u>9,240,894</u>
Re-exports (excluding specie and currency notes) ...	117,598	82,297	80,386	96,836	73,702
Specie and currency notes ...	1,609,349	244,879	168,235	171,097	656,939
<i>Total re-exports</i> ...	<u>1,726,947</u>	<u>327,176</u>	<u>248,621</u>	<u>267,933</u>	<u>730,641</u>
<i>Grand Total</i> ...	<u>9,300,620</u>	<u>8,348,879</u>	<u>8,048,484</u>	<u>8,117,456</u>	<u>9,971,535</u>

The following table gives particulars of the principal *domestic* products exported by sea and overland during the years 1934 and 1935.

Articles.	1934.		1935.		Difference.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cocoa ...	230,270	4,040,697	268,890	5,203,959	+ 38,620	+ 1,163,262
Gold ...	351,401	2,421,595	370,769	2,635,527	+ 19,368	+ 213,932
Diamonds ...	2,391,609	756,816	1,349,847	546,094	— 1,041,762	— 210,722
Manganese Ore ...	339,985	480,881	398,718	612,170	+ 58,733	+ 131,289
Timber—unmanufactured ...	642,742	68,736	1,092,773	109,792	+ 450,031	+ 41,056
Palm oil ...	64	674	410	6,768	+ 346	+ 6,094
Palm kernels ...	3,367	19,306	6,492	43,244	+ 3,125	+ 23,938
Copra ...	1,103	7,224	1,448	10,972	+ 345	+ 3,748
Rubber ...	271,834	5,304	652,444	14,028	+ 380,610	+ 8,724
Kola nuts ...	3,188	1,224	4,976	3,651	+ 1,788	+ 2,427
Hides (cattle) untanned ...	3,742	7,034	3,160	6,052	— 582	— 982
Hides and Skins :—						
Other kinds ...	16,408	2,426	12,485	850	— 3,923	— 1,576
Lime juice and other lime products ...	1,291	18,567	1,687	24,749	+ 396	+ 6,182

The index numbers shewn hereunder are in respect of the average annual f.o.b. price per statistical unit, except in the case of diamonds (for which the average annual price is calculated on the actual sale value exclusive of duty), the average for 1930 being taken as 100 :—

Articles.	YEAR				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Cocoa	62	65	57	48	53
Diamonds	65	83	84	41	53
Rubber	56	32	37	48	52
Manganese	80	124	69	72	78
Copra	66	66	59	39	50
Kola nuts	80	50	40	27	40
Palm kernels	74	68	60	45	52
Palm oil	59	61	42	42	68
Mahogany	92	119	113	99	93

Distribution of Trade.

The table below shows the trend of the aggregate external *sea-borne* trade of the Gold Coast for the years 1934 and 1935 respectively.

Countries.	Import trade. per cent.		Export trade. per cent.		Aggregate trade. per cent.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
United Kingdom	57·10	57·33	56·79	55·79	56·90	56·48
British West Africa	2·87	2·15	·57	·26	1·39	1·10
Other parts of the British Empire	4·63	5·03	1·81	2·67	2·82	3·72
Total British Empire	64·60	64·51	59·17	58·72	61·11	61·30
United States of America	11·59	10·27	15·33	15·91	14·00	13·41
Germany	4·78	5·76	13·66	13·00	10·49	9·78
Holland	2·71	3·39	5·16	5·80	4·29	4·72
Japan	3·23	3·14	—	·03	1·16	1·41
France	1·46	1·12	1·90	·83	1·74	·96
Belgium	·99	1·42	·79	·86	·86	1·14
Italy	·79	1·47	1·48	1·83	1·23	1·67
Czecho-Slovakia	1·55	2·25	—	—	·55	1·00
Soviet Russia	1·53	·58	—	·01	·55	·26
Other foreign countries	6·77	6·09	2·51	3·01	4·02	4·38
Total Foreign countries	35·40	35·49	40·83	41·28	38·89	38·70
Grand Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Tables A (Imports) and B (Exports) give fuller details of the distribution of trade in 1935, and therein will be found the value and the percentage shares of the import, and the value and the percentage shares of the export, trade enjoyed by each of the principal countries which trade with the Gold Coast. In view, however, of the advance which the trade of Japan has made in recent years the detailed particulars given in the next paragraph may prove of interest.

Trade with Japan.

(a) Japan's import trade with the Gold Coast in 1935 was affected adversely by quotas and discriminating duties but notwithstanding these restrictions the value of the articles imported into the Gold Coast from Japan rose from £141,000 in 1934 to £230,500 in 1935, the similar value in 1933 being £167,000.

(b) Japan sent to the Gold Coast increased quantities of hosiery, apparel (other kinds), bags and sacks (empty), boots and shoes of all kinds, cordage, sewing cotton, fishing nets, blankets; table cloths, bedsheets and pocket handkerchiefs, hats, caps, and other headgear, canned fish, cutlery, electric torches and electric light bulbs, spectacles, buckets, basins and pails, earthenware and porcelain, glass and glassware, perfumery, stationery, toys and games, and umbrellas and parasols.

(c) The only export from the Gold Coast to Japan in 1935 was 150 tons of cocoa valued at £2,650.

The following table shows (1) the principal countries with which the external *sea-borne* trade of the Gold Coast was carried on during 1934 and 1935, and (2) the value of such import and export trade:—

Countries.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	...	2,491,248	4,212,853	4,463,880	5,118,894	6,955,128	9,331,747
British West Africa ...	...	125,176	158,349	44,838	23,789	170,014	182,138
Other parts of the British Empire ...	...	202,125	369,556	142,021	244,550	344,146	614,106
Total British Empire ...		2,818,549	4,740,758	4,650,739	5,387,233	7,469,288	10,127,991
United States of America ...	...	505,541	754,806	1,205,130	1,460,195	1,710,671	2,215,001
Germany ...	...	208,601	423,400	1,073,303	1,192,275	1,281,904	1,615,675
Holland ...	...	118,364	248,875	405,532	531,802	523,896	780,677
Japan ...	...	141,025	230,512	357	2,700	141,382	233,212
France ...	...	63,709	82,382	149,712	76,379	213,421	158,761
Belgium ...	...	43,097	104,239	61,804	78,722	104,901	182,961
Italy ...	...	34,427	107,822	115,948	167,637	150,375	275,459
Czecho-Slovakia ...	...	67,573	165,461	27	—	67,600	165,461
Soviet Russia ...	...	66,540	42,804	398	927	66,938	43,731
Other foreign countries ...	...	295,344	447,461	196,772	277,020	492,116	724,481
Total Foreign Countries ...		1,544,221	2,607,762	3,208,983	3,787,657	4,753,204	6,395,419
Grand Total ...	...	4,362,770	7,348,520	7,859,722	9,174,890	12,222,492	16,523,410

It will be seen from the above table that the respective values of the exports to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Holland, and Italy exceeded the respective values of the imports from these countries in 1935, and that the Gold Coast's exports to Japan, Czecho-Slovakia, and Soviet Russia were negligible.

REVENUE COLLECTED BY THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows in comparative form (1) the gross and the net Customs and Excise Revenue and (2) the amount of Harbour and Light Dues collected by the Customs Department in 1934 and 1935 :—

Head of Revenue.	1934.	1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.				
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£	£
<i>Import Duties</i>				
<i>Ad valorem</i>	151,544	243,011	91,467	—
Specific—other than wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	919,978	1,305,868	385,890	—
Specific—wines, spirits, malt liquors, cider and perry ...	193,248	244,185	50,937	—
<i>Export Duties.</i>				
Cocoa	268,649	313,741	45,092	—
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	2,546	4,442	1,896	—
Diamonds	39,913	34,541	—	5,372
Kola nuts	6,683	9,362	2,679	—
Gold	146,350	163,355	17,005	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
King's and Colonial Warehouse Rents	2,079	1,970	—	109
Firearms, etc., Warehouse Rents	264	362	98	—
Other Miscellaneous	4,400	5,508	1,108	—
Total Customs	1,735,654	2,326,345	596,172	5,481
<i>Excise Duties.</i>				
On beer	21,231	29,038	7,807	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Licences, Brewers'	20	20	—	—
Total Customs and Excise ...	1,756,905	2,355,403	603,979	5,481
Duties drawn back, over-entered and abated	27,389	24,922	—	2,467
Total net receipts	1,729,516	2,330,481	603,979	3,014
2. HARBOUR AND LIGHT DUES.				
Accra Harbour Dues	21,377	27,491	6,114	—
Light Dues	6,666	7,286	620	—
Total Harbour and Light Dues ...	28,043	34,777	6,734	—

Customs Tariff (*summarised*).

The Customs Tariff of the Gold Coast is contained in three schedules as follows :—

A table of import duties.

A table of exemptions.

A table of export duties.

The following are the chief items appearing in the Table of Import Duties :—

Apparel :—

Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	4d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
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Shirts 	6d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
--	---

Singlets 	2d. each, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
--	---

Socks and stockings 	3d. per pair, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is the higher.
---------------------------------------	---

Bags and sacks, measuring not less than 36 inches by 16 inches ordinarily imported for the packing and transport of West African produce 	2d. each.
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Beer and ale, stout and porter ...	2s. per imperial gallon.
---	--------------------------

Cotton manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)

(i) Bleached	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{admitted as} \\ \text{such by the} \\ \text{Comptroller} \end{array} \right.$	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. per square yard.
(ii) Dyed		1d. " " "
(iii) Coloured		1d. " " "
(iv) Grey		$\frac{3}{4}$ d. " " "
(v) Printed		$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. " " "
Fents 		6d. per lb

Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handkerchiefs 	$1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per square yard.
--	------------------------------------

Towels 	2d. " " "
--	--------------------

Velveteen 	3d. " " "
---	--------------------

Yarn 	3d. per lb.
--	-------------

Spirits :—

Brandy, gin, rum, whisky, and other potable spirits	...	...	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon of 50° per centum of pure alcohol by Tralles Alcoholometer.
Obscured spirits	...	...	£1 13s. 6d. per imperial gallon.
Perfumed spirits	...	...	£1 15s. per imperial gallon.

Wine :—

Sparkling	...	...	12s. per imperial gallon.
Still	4s. or 9s. per imperial gallon according to strength.

Tobacco :—

Unmanufactured	2s. 3d. per lb.
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Manufactured :—

Cigars	10s. per lb.
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Cigarettes :—

(i) Not exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	2s. 6d. per 100.
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(ii) Exceeding 3 lb. net per thousand	10s. per lb.
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Other manufactured tobacco and snuff	6s. per lb.
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Silk manufactures :—

Noil cloth	1½d. per square yard.
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Oil :—

Illuminating	8d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.
Lubricating	3d. per imperial gallon.
Motor spirit	...	...	10d. per imperial gallon at 80° Fahrenheit.

Silk (artificial) manufactures :—

Piece goods (including scarves)	...	...	2½d. per square yard.
Handkerchiefs, not in the piece, but excluding pocket handker- chiefs	2½d. per square yard.

Newsprint	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
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Additional duties on articles of Japanese origin.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>Rate of Additional Duty.</i>
Cement	3s. per 400 lb. (gross).
Corrugated ironsheets ...	£4 per ton.
Paints and colours	16s. per 100 lb.
Paint oils, polishes and varnishes	4s. per gallon.
Cardigans, jerseys and pullovers	1s. each.
Shirts	1s. 3d. each.
Singlets	3d. each.

All other articles not particularly enumerated in the table of import duties or particularly exempted in the table of exemptions are liable to an import duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

The table of exemptions contains an over-riding list of articles which are exempt from import duty. This list includes *inter alia* all Government importations, machinery, printed literary matter, passengers' baggage, school apparatus, certain instruments and tools, ice-chests and refrigerators, uniforms, coin and currency notes, medicines, roofing materials, patterns and samples, vehicles, fresh provisions imported in ships' refrigerators and mosquito nets.

In the table of export duties appear the following items :—

Cocoa	£1 3s. 4d. per ton.
Diamonds	6¼ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
Mahogany, cedar and baku ...	1d. per cubic foot.
Gold	15 per centum of the gold premium, as defined by Regulations No. 6 of 1933 under section thirteen (1) of the Customs Tariff Ordinance.

All other articles, whether domestic products or re-exports, are exempt from export duty.

Excise Duty.

Excise duty on beer	1s. 6d. upon every gallon of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in gravity.
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TABLE A.

The Value of the Principal Articles imported during the Year 1935. (The Value of the Articles imported overland is not included.)

In Thousands of £.

Article.	Item No. of the Import List.	Countries of Origin.																				Other Foreign Countries.		
		All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Japan.		Russia.					
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.				
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.																								
Tobacco:—	214 to 217	278.7	209.6	75.2	—	—	0.3	0.1	67.3	24.2	0.1	—	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	0.3	
Manufactured ...	215 to 217	212.0	200.0	99.0	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	—	0.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.3	
Unmanufactured ...	214	86.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	66.6	99.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	
Fish:—	94 to 96	131.8	5.6	4.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.3	39.0	29.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.2	3.8	2.9	79.3	60.2		
Canned or preserved ...	94	71.7	1.2	1.7	—	—	1.3	1.8	38.8	54.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.6	2.2	3.8	5.3	24.5	34.2	Portugal £23.6 = 32.0%, Norway £0.6 = 0.8%.	
Dried, salted or pickled, including fresh ...	95 and 96	60.1	4.4	7.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.9	91.2	Canary Islands £49.6 = 82.4%, Mauritania £2.6 = 4.3%, Norway £1.7 = 2.8%.	
Meats:—	144 to 148	131.7	15.3	11.6	—	—	4.5	3.4	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	107.9	82.0		
Canned and bottled ...	145	71.0	4.6	6.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	64.0	89.4	Argentina £42.9 = 59.0%, Uruguay £19.9 = 27.8%, Denmark £22.2 = 66.4%, Argentina £8.4 = 25.0%, Denmark £8.8 = 25.6%, Argentina £4.3 = 18.2%, French Indo-China £14.1 = 13.7%.	
Beef and pork ...	144	33.6	2.4	7.2	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.6	91.0		
Smoked or cured including fresh and other kinds ...	146 to 148	29.5	8.4	31.7	—	—	4.4	18.6	0.4	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	50.2		
Rice ...	102	102.6	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	85.9	83.7	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	14.4	14.0		
Flour (wheat) ...	104	95.9	1.7	1.8	—	—	27.0	28.1	67.1	70.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1		
Spirits (potable):—	199 to 203 and 208	95.0	59.8	63.0	—	—	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.1	22.5	23.6	5.6	5.9	—	—	—	—	2.7	2.8		
Whisky ...	202	50.0	60.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Gin ...	200	31.2	8.9	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.3	71.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other kinds (potable) ...	208	13.8	0.9	6.6	—	—	1.2	8.7	1.2	8.7	2.0	14.5	0.2	1.5	5.0	40.6	—	—	—	—	2.7	19.5	Cuba £2.6 = 18.8%, Czechoslovakia £25.0 = 39.7%.	
Sugar ...	211 and 212	83.0	37.3	59.2	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.3	0.6	—	—	0.1	0.2	25.1	39.9		
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes:—	29 and 31	40.9	31.0	75.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	3.9	9.5	—	—	1.6	3.9	—	—	1.7	4.2	2.6	6.4		
Pilot or ships' ...	29	20.3	17.4	85.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	7.9	—	—	1.2	5.9	0.1	0.6	Belgium £0.1 = 0.6%.	
Other kinds ...	31	20.6	13.6	88.0	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	3.9	18.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	2.4	2.5	12.2	Belgium £1.0 = 0.2%, Denmark £1.0 = 5.9%, Denmark £5.4 = 19.4%, Switzerland £0.5 = 2.1%, Irish Free State £0.4 = 1.7%, Spain £0.6 = 30.4%, Spain £8.0 = 28.4%, Portugal £1.2 = 6.7%.	
Beer and ale, stout and porter ...	28	29.0	0.7	33.4	—	—	0.2	0.7	—	—	14.7	50.7	2.7	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Milk ...	181	27.8	19.4	89.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.3	2.4	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Provisions, unenumerated ...	185	23.8	13.9	58.4	0.0	25.2	0.8	3.3	0.0	3.8	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.4	0.6	2.1	—	—	—	—	1.2	5.1		
Salt (other than table) ...	190	21.7	13.9	64.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0	2.8	0.2	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.0	32.2		
Wines ...	224 and 225	21.1	1.8	9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	12.3	2.1	9.9	6.2	29.4	—	—	—	—	8.4	39.9		
Other food, drink and tobacco ...	—	131.7	48.6	35.4	19.3	14.7	14.2	10.9	6.1	4.6	2.7	2.1	8.2	4.7	4.3	3.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	31.9	24.2		
Total Class I ...	—	1,194.7	498.7	39.1	26.7	2.2	135.8	11.3	183.4	16.3	27.0	2.3	39.4	3.3	19.2	1.6	1.9	0.2	5.7	0.6	289.0	24.2		
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																								
Coal ...	70	69.8	7.2	10.8	59.6	89.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	—	43.5	32.0	75.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5	6.8	13.3	1.2	2.7	—	—	0.9	2.1	—	—	—	—	2.2	5.0		
Total Class II ...	—	110.3	40.1	36.3	59.9	84.3	0.2	0.2	6.8	13.3	1.2	1.1	—	—	0.9	0.8	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.0		
Class III—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured.																								
Textiles.																								
Cotton Manufactures:—																								
Piece Goods:—	91 to 85 and 91	1,536.3	1,143.6	74.4	63.9	4.2	2.0	0.2	1.3	—	26.7	1.8	188.6	12.3	0.3	—	12.2	0.8	34.3	2.2	63.4	4.1		
Bleached ...	81	83.2	65.9	79.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.2	14.3	15.4	9.9	10.7	Italy £9.7 = 10.4%, Belgium £1.4 = 0.6%, Italy £18.0 = 0.4%, Italy £4.3 = 0.1%.	
Dyed ...	82	280.2	184.4	85.8	59.4	21.2	—	—	—	—	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	—	—	3.4	1.2	10.6	3.8	20.6	7.4		
Coloured ...	83	70.7	51.1	75.5	3.6	5.1	1.8	2.6	—	—	2.9	4.0	0.2	0.3	—	—	2.9	4.1	0.8	1.1	4.5	0.3		
Grey ...	84	39.3	25.9	65.9	—	—	0.1	0.3	—	—	6.3	16.0	—	—	—	—	2.6	8.6	4.4	11.2	—	—		
Printed ...	85	1,044.9	807.7	77.3	0.9	—	0.1	—	1.3	0.2	14.8	1.4	188.0	18.0	—	—	6.3	—	3.0	0.4	27.6	2.7	Switzerland £15.5 = 1.5%, Italy £9.5 = 0.9%, Italy £0.7 = 8.4%.	
Velvet ...	91	8.3	5.0	67.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	15.7	—	—	0.3	3.6	—	—	0.3	3.6	0.8	0.0		
Other kinds:—	86, 86a, 80b, 80c, 87 and 88	181.7	124.9	68.8	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.3	0.2	6.4	3.5	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.5	37.1	20.4	—	—	9.0	4.9		
Sewing ...	86	30.5	29.1	95.4	—	—	—	—	0.5	1.6	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.6	2.0	Belgium £0.8ium	

TABLE B.

The Value of the Principal Articles exported during the Year 1935. (The value of Exports overland is not included).

In Thousands of £.

Domestic Produce.	Item No. of the Export List.	COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.																	
		All Countries.	United Kingdom.		British West Africa.		Other parts of British Empire.		United States of America.		Germany.		Holland.		France.		Other Foreign Countries.		
		Value.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.		Percentage.
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco.																			{ Belgium £28.8=5% Italy £126.1=2.5% Poland £41.0 = .8% Sweden £56.3 = 1.1% Denmark £30.3 = .6% Norway £30.8 = .6%.
Cocoa	10	5,085.3	1,670.1	32.8	—	—	208.0	4.1	1,231.2	24.2	1,123.2	22.1	513.3	10.1	15.6	0.3	323.9	6.4	
Coffee, Raw	11	1.5	.4	26.7	.1	6.7	—	—	—	—	.9	60.0	—	—	—	—	.1	6.6	
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured.																			
Diamonds	14	546.1	546.1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gums—Rubber	24	14.0	13.4	95.7	.1	.7	—	—	—	—	.4	2.9	—	—	—	—	.1	.7	
Hides and Skins :—																			
Hides (cattle) untanned	27	6.1	.3	4.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	93.5	—	—	.1	1.6	—	—	
„ Other kinds	31 and 33	.9	.5	55.6	—	—	—	—	.2	22.2	.2	22.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ivory	34	.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Metallic Ores :—																			{ Belgium £49.7 = 8.1% Italy £41.4 = 6.8% Spain £7.0 = 1.2% Norway £78.0 = 12.4%. Dahomey £.7 = 23.3%. Ivory Coast £.7 = 10.6%.
Manganese	36	612.2	103.8	17.0	—	—	36.4	5.9	187.1	30.6	39.8	6.5	9.0	1.2	59.7	9.7	176.4	28.8	
Nuts and Kernels :—																			
Copra	40	7.2	6.9	95.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2	2.8	.1	1.4	—	—	—	—	
Kola Nuts	42	3.0	—	—	2.0	66.7	—	—	—	—	.2	6.6	—	—	—	—	.8	26.7	
Palm Kernels	43	42.1	16.4	39.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.8	39.9	8.9	21.1	—	—	—	—	
Oils :—																			
Palm	46	6.6	3.8	57.6	.2	3.0	—	—	1.9	28.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	.7	10.6	
Other kinds	49	6.4	6.4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wood and Timber, Unmanufactured :—																			
Timber—all kinds	59 and 60	109.7	70.4	64.2	.4	.4	—	—	38.9	35.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes.																			
Bullion—Gold	6	2,635.5	2,635.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Articles (all classes)	—	33.9	23.2	68.4	6.9	20.4	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	—	—	—	—	3.7	10.9	
Total Exports of domestic produce including bullion	—	9,110.9	5,096.7	56.0	9.7	.1	244.4	2.7	1,459.8	16.0	1,187.9	13.0	531.3	5.8	75.4	.8	505.7	5.6	
Re-exports :—																			French Togoland £17.3 = 3.0%. Senegal £1.0 = 1.6% French Togoland = £3.0 = 4.7% Ivory Coast £13.3 = 20.8%
Class V—Bullion, Specie and Currency Notes	—	568.8	551.5	97.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.3	3.0	
Other Articles (all classes)	—	64.0	22.2	34.7	14.1	22.0	.1	.1	.4	.6	4.4	6.9	.5	.8	1.0	1.6	21.3	33.3	
Total Re-exports	—	632.8	573.7	90.6	14.1	2.2	.1	—	.4	.1	4.4	.7	.5	.1	1.0	.2	38.6	6.1	
Grand Total Exports and Re-exports	—	9,743.7	5,670.4	58.2	23.8	.2	244.5	2.5	1,460.2	15.0	1,192.3	12.2	531.8	5.5	76.4	.8	544.3	5.6	

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The rates of wages for manual labour vary between 6d. and 2s. a day for the unskilled labourer and from 2s. to 7s. for artisans and tradesmen. Higher rates are paid in certain cases to skilled craftsmen.

Wages in the principal occupations are approximately as follows :—

Occupations.	Average rates of wages.	Average hours worked.
<i>Government Departments.</i>		
AGRICULTURE.		
labourers	1s. 2d. a day ...	45 hours a week.
PUBLIC WORKS.		
labourers	6d. to 1s. 4d. a day	} 48 hours a week.
apprentices	1s. to 2s. a day	
artisans	3s. to 5s. a day	
RAILWAYS.		
labourers, cleaners, etc.	1s. to 2s. a day	
fitters, drivers, machinists, boiler- makers, etc. ...	2s. to 7s. a day	
<i>Commercial.</i>		
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.		
unskilled labour ...	11d. a day ...	49 hours a week.
MINES.		
unskilled labourers	1s. to 1s. 9d. a day	48 hours a week.
apprentices and skilled tradesmen	1s. 9d. to 10s. a day	
DOMESTIC SERVANTS. ...		
cooks	£3 per month ...	usual domestic hours.
washermen	£1 per month	
stewards	£2 10s. per month	

The cost of living varies considerably in different parts of the country but tends to be higher in the coastal towns. The only index of the cost of living is the standard of the living wage. The cost of a labourer's food varies from approximately 3d. a day in the rural areas to 6d. a day in the large towns.

The cost of living for Europeans varies from £25 to £45 per month, and may be higher, according to the standard of living and the responsibilities of the individual concerned.

During the year under review rates of wages in the principal occupations were generally unchanged, whilst the reduced prices of numerous classes of imports resulted in a decline in the cost of living which was fairly widespread. In the gold-mining areas, on the other hand, rapid developments caused an upward tendency in both wages and cost of living.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION.

Education in the Gold Coast is voluntary and is mainly in the hands of Government and of various missionary bodies.

Non-Government schools are officially recognised as of two kinds, assisted and non-assisted. An assisted school is one which has attained a certain standard of efficiency and which receives a Government grant.

Grants are awarded on general efficiency and are calculated as a percentage of the expenditure on the salaries paid to teachers according to an approved minimum scale.

As education in the Colony and Ashanti is governed by one ordinance and education in the Northern Territories by another, a section of this chapter is devoted to each. The Prince of Wales College, Achimota also forms the subject of a separate section.

(a) **The Colony and Ashanti.**

There are nineteen Government primary schools, fifteen in the Colony and four in Ashanti, with an enrolment of 3,950 boys and 1,353 girls and a total average attendance of 5,132. These schools are entirely supported from Government funds, and in each case the staff is wholly African.

The total number of teachers in Government service at the close of the year was 261, of whom 231 were employed in the primary schools and 30 in the technical and middle boarding schools.

The number of mission assisted schools in the Colony and Ashanti during 1935 was 360, and of the known non-assisted schools 283.

The assisted schools were distributed as follows :—

Ahmadiyya Movement	...	...	...	1
A.M.E. Zion mission	...	...	...	7
Basel mission ...	...	...	...	1
English Church mission	...	...	...	19
Ewe Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	82
Methodist mission ...	...	...	...	65
Presbyterian Church	...	...	...	113
Scottish Mission	...	...	...	2

Roman Catholic missions :—

Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast	26
Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta	32
Seventh Day Adventist	2
Undenominational	7
United Schools*	3

In the primary schools the subjects of instruction include speaking, reading and writing in the vernacular and English, arithmetic, singing, the duties and rights of a citizen, drawing, nature study, hygiene, handwork and for girls domestic science. The form which the handwork takes depends on the locality. In the urban schools woodwork and simple metalwork are favoured, while in rural schools gardening, mat-weaving, basket-making, brush-making, net-making, etc., are taught. In girls' schools increasing provision is made for the teaching of domestic science and child-welfare. The reluctance formerly shown in certain districts to sending girls to school is now dying out, and there is a growing demand for female education. Four new mission boarding schools for girls, each conducted by Europeans, have recently been opened. At present there are seventeen schools devoted entirely to the education of girls. In addition, girls attend the ordinary primary schools and, wherever possible, receive special instruction in needlework and in other domestic subjects.

Apart from Achimota College there are only two assisted secondary schools in the Colony, namely Mfantshipim of the Methodist mission and St. Nicholas' Grammar School of the English Church mission. Both of these schools are at Cape Coast. They are partly boarding schools and partly day schools and they are always full. The curriculum is based mainly on the requirement of the Cambridge junior and school certificate examinations. The Roman Catholic mission has opened a new secondary school in Cape Coast.

For technical education, which is entirely in the hands of the Government, there is an increasing demand. The Accra technical school provides a four years' course (practical and theoretical) in engineering and woodwork. This is the only school of its kind in the Colony, and the demand for admission is very great. There are three middle boarding schools which provide an elementary education with a pre-vocational bias. In December, 1935, there were 225 pupils in residence at these schools, of whom 99 were being trained in woodwork, 48 in masonry and 78 in metalwork. The time devoted to literary subjects is two-thirds of the total time available for instruction. Especially promising pupils are given the opportunity of completing their training at the Government

*(Under the joint control of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Mission.)

Technical school, Accra. The object of these schools is to provide a preliminary training for boys who desire to become skilled artisans, but, during this training, the development of character and of a sense of responsibility in the individual takes a prominent place.

A number of selected African youths who have passed the seventh standard examination at the primary schools are trained by the Transport Department as fitters and fitter-drivers. The training consists of a three years' course of instruction in the workshop in the repair of petrol and compression ignition engines and in general repairs to cars and lorries, followed by a course of instruction in driving.

That the results of this training have been satisfactory is proved by the fact that certain of these drivers, who have been entrusted with vehicles and four-wheeled trailers carrying six tons of freight, have successfully completed journeys of 500 miles or more without supervision by a European.

For the training of male teachers there are four training colleges in which a full four years' course is given. The number of teachers in training in these colleges at the end of 1935 was as follows :—

Achimota College	...	...	...	...	76
Akropong Training College	...	...	...	...	75
St. Augustine's Training College	...	...	...	...	51
Wesley College	...	...	...	...	84
Total]					...
					286

At Achimota College teachers are trained for Government and for the undenominational schools, and also for the schools of those missions which do not possess their own training colleges.

Akropong Training College, which is controlled by the Presbyterian Church of the Gold Coast, trains teachers for Presbyterian and Ewe Presbyterian schools.

St. Augustine's Training College which was previously situated at Amisano has been transferred to Cape Coast ; it trains teachers for the Roman Catholic mission schools in the Colony and Ashanti.

At Wesley College, Kumasi, teachers are trained for the Methodist mission schools.

For the training of women teachers the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Gold Coast) has established a new training college at Cape Coast.

Classes are held also at most of the mission girls' schools and at Achimota for the training of women teachers.

At all the colleges training is free, but each student before being admitted signs a bond to teach for at least five years in a Government or assisted school. For the teachers trained at Achimota College Government at one time paid all fees but now the total fee for teacher-students is £33 per annum of which Government pays £30. Government also pays grants towards the upkeep of the mission training institutions. All training colleges, including that at Achimota, are inspected by a board of officers of the Education Department.

Games, especially association football, continue to be popular. Hockey is played regularly at some of the schools, but cricket is not so common, possibly on account of the expense of maintaining the necessary equipment; it is, however, encouraged in all Government schools. Girls are becoming keener on games. Hockey, tennis, net ball and badminton are played.

There is an inter-college athletic association which since 1926 has organised annual contests between teams representing the training colleges for men and the secondary schools. Seven teams entered for the contest held in 1935 and Achimota College, by securing the highest number of points, won the Aggrey Memorial Shield which, together with trophies for each event, is presented for annual competition.

In addition to the activities of the Education Department and of the missions and undenominational bodies, a number of Government departments, the Gold Coast Regiment and the Gold Coast Railway maintain schools to meet their special needs.

(b) The Northern Territories.

The separate sub-department for the control of education in the Protectorate was abolished in 1932, but a special Education Ordinance still applies to the area.

There are Government primary boarding schools at Tamale, Gambaga and Salaga. Except at Tamale, these schools are also attended by day scholars. The number of pupils in attendance in 1935 was 309, of whom 26 were girls. In 1932 the Government junior trade school and the kindergarten school at Tamale were amalgamated with the primary boarding school in that place.

Native Administration schools, the expenditure of which is defrayed partly by Government and partly by the Native Administrations, have been established at Bawku, Lawra and Wa; the last-mentioned of these was previously under the entire control of Government. The total number of pupils in these schools in 1935 was 196, of whom eight were girls.

There are three mission primary schools in receipt of Government assistance. Two of these are controlled by the White Fathers' mission and one by the Roman Catholic mission (Vicariate Apostolic of the Lower Volta). The total number of pupils in attendance at these schools in 1935 was 414, of whom 141 were girls.

In the primary schools particular attention is paid to craftwork which ordinarily includes raffia work, mat-making, rope-making and rough carpentry. Sheepskins are dressed and dyed by local processes for use in leatherwork of various kinds. Cotton grown on the school farms is spun and woven and made into garments of the kind worn locally. Agriculture is taught in all schools. With the approval of the health authorities and of the householders themselves improvements are effected in the local housing conditions. Among the 141 girls attending mission primary schools are included 60 who form a special class for instruction in lace-making and other handwork.

There is a veterinary school at Pong-Tamale for African students of whom at present there are ten in training.

(c) Prince of Wales College and School, Achimota.

This institution aims at the provision of a continuous course of kindergarten, primary, secondary and university education for both boys and girls. It includes a training department for students who will become teachers.

The courses now available in the university section are as follows: University of London Arts, Science and Engineering (Intermediate and degree).

The enrolment in the various departments at the beginning of 1936 was as follows:—

Kindergarten	...	...	...	...	39
Lower primary	...	...	...	...	47
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	113
Secondary school	...	...	...	...	113
Training College (boys)	...	...	...	...	67
Teacher students (girls)	...	...	...	...	45
University	...	...	...	...	15
Special course	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 441 <hr/>

Of the above 137 are girls.

On the 1st April, 1931 the college was placed under the control of a Council. By the Achimota College and School Ordinance, 1934, the Council is constituted as follows :—

- (a) Four members appointed annually by the Governor, such appointments being personal and by name ;
- (b) Six African members of whom four are elected by the Council and two by the Old Achimotans' Association ;
- (c) One member annually elected by the Council to represent missionary education ;
- (d) Three members of the staff, of whom one is an African, annually elected by members of the staff ;
- (e) The Principal ; and
- (f) The Director of Education.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Both the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are represented in the Gold Coast, and there are at present 65 Rovers, 5,334 Scouts and 1,897 Wolf Cubs, while there are 16 companies of Guides and eight Brownie Packs.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Shipping and Harbours.

A regular mail and passenger service to and from the United Kingdom is maintained by the vessels of the Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, which sail fortnightly from Liverpool and call at Takoradi and Accra.

Regular passenger services between the Continent and Gold Coast ports are maintained by various foreign steamship lines, among which are the Holland-West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the Chargeurs Réunis.

Freight services from Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York and certain Mediterranean ports are operated by vessels of the following lines: Elder Dempster Lines, Limited; the United Africa Company, Limited; Holland-West Africa; Woermann; Chargeurs Réunis; Fabre Fraissinet; America-West Africa, and Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The length of the voyage from the United Kingdom is from thirteen to fourteen days by mail steamer and from twenty to twenty-five days by cargo ship.

Takoradi Harbour.

The number of vessels using the port increased from 553 in 1934-35 to 635 in 1935-36.

The tonnage of cargo increased from 602,897 in 1934-35 to 777,253 in 1935-36.

The number of passengers disembarking was 4,385 and embarking 3,369, compared with 4,079 and 2,594 respectively in 1934-35.

The principal working results were as follows:—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1936	£3,196,676
Gross receipts	196,423
Working expenditure	25,030
Net receipts	171,393
Gross expenditure	179,114
Surplus*	17,309
Percentage of working expenditure to gross receipts	12·74 %
Percentage of net receipts to capital expenditure ...	5·36 %

* Transferred to Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund.

Buildings, etc.

The flooring of the transit sheds on the lee breakwater has been relaid in concrete and the loading platforms have been improved.

An enclosed open dump has been constructed at the root of the lee breakwater.

Improvements to the wharf have also been carried out.

Railway.*Mileage Operated.*

The main line of 3' 6" gauge runs in a northerly direction from Takoradi to Kumasi in Ashanti and thence in a south-easterly direction to Accra, a total distance of 366 miles.

Particulars of the branch lines are as follows :—

<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Mileage.</i>
Sekondi-Takoradi Junction	3
Tarkwa-Prestea	18
Aboso-Cinnamon Bippo	4
Huni Valley-Kade	99
Accra-Weija	10

The Weija branch has a 2' 6" gauge.

The total mileage open for traffic at the close of the financial year 1935-36 was 500 miles.

Finance.

The principal working results were as follows :—

Total capital expenditure on the 31st March, 1936	£9,247,333
Gross earnings	1,000,336
Working expenditure (including renewals £124,375)	548,641
Net earnings	451,695
Gross expenditure	964,354
Surplus*	35,982
Percentage of working expenditure (including renewals) to gross earnings...	54·85 %
Percentage of net earnings to capital expenditure	4·89 %

Traffic.

The number of passengers carried during the year was 3,105,425, an increase of 1,279,332 with a corresponding increase in revenue of £35,284 compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of goods traffic, exclusive of live-stock, was 911,709, an increase of 181,822 tons with an increase of £147,795 in revenue compared with the year 1934-35.

*Transferred to Railway Renewals Fund.

The principal commodities carried were :—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Tons carried.</i>	<i>Increase : Tons.</i>
Beer and wines	2,625	452
Building materials	25,147	7,992
Cocoa	130,553	8,158
Coal, coke and patent fuel	7,236	2,908
Corn, native	3,794	1,678
Cotton goods	4,518	1,458
Explosives	1,594	451
Firewood	122,649	9,130
Imported foods staples	13,974	4,146
Hardware	5,614	2,099
Manganese... ..	465,679	108,098
Mining machinery	17,100	7,632
Motor vehicles	3,253	1,339
Native produce	15,411	4,183
Petrol	11,603	2,576
Railway and tramway materials	9,061	7,894

Locomotives and Rolling Stock.

The Railway owns seventy-seven locomotives including four steam rail coaches.

The total engine mileage (inclusive of rail coach mileage) was 1,548,198, an increase of 229,699 miles compared with 1934–35.

Two new cattle motor-car vans were built in Sekondi works. Forty-six new goods and eleven new passenger vehicles were put into service. Four new oil tank wagons were prepared for service for the Shell Company of West Africa.

Electric Power.

Six hundred and ninety-nine additional lighting, heating and power points were installed in Sekondi and Takoradi during the year. The total number of units generated was 1,973,672, an increase of 230,394 units or 13·22 per cent compared with the previous year.

Buildings.

New African staff quarters have been built at Insu, Ketan, Takoradi and Tarkwa.

Track.

Increased siding accommodation has been provided at Insu and Dunkwa. Several private sidings have been laid for mining companies.

The approaches to the transit sidings at Takoradi have been remodelled.

Stores.

The value of stock on hand at the 1st April, 1935, was £48,790 7s. 3d. and at the 31st March, 1936, £46,283 1s. 8d. representing a decrease of £2,507 5s. 7d.

Transport Service.

Four thousand and eighty-seven tons of material were cleared at the port of Takoradi for Government departments: the bulk of this tonnage was forwarded by rail.

At Sekondi the number of officers arriving and departing by train and road was 392 with 255 tons of luggage. At Takoradi 320 officers with 125 tons of luggage were dealt with.

The cost of working the service was £991 and the earnings were £580.

Harbour dues amounting to £671 were collected from Government departments.

Government Transport Service.

This service is operated by a permanent staff of six Europeans, one African Assistant Transport Officer and 22 African clerical staff. In addition there are 27 mechanics, 32 drivers and 10 apprentices. The department operates throughout the colony but principally in the Eastern Province, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. There are depots at Accra, Kumasi and Tamale.

The following motor transport is maintained :—

						<i>Rate charged to departments.</i>
Light cars and vans	...	...	8	...	4½d.	per mile.
Cars	...	...	7	...	6d.	do.
30-cwt. lorries	...	...	15	...	7½d.	do.
2 to 3½-ton lorries with trailers	...	...	17	...	4½d.	to 6d. p.t.m.
5 to 6-ton do.	do.	...	10	...	3d.	to 6d. do.
Tractor 4-wh. with 3 trailers (12 tons)	...	...	2	...	6d.	p.t.m. (local).
Tractor 8-wh. with 2 8-wh. trailers (15 tons)	...	...	1	...	3d.	do. (long distance).

During the year the fleet covered 488,894 miles.

The total expenditure of the department was £20,935, the total earnings £23,095.

The average rates of wages are as follows :—

Labourers ...	...	...	1s. 4d.	per day.
Drivers ...	...	...	2s. 6d.	do.
Fitters ...	...	...	3s.	do.

Training of Africans as Fitter-Drivers.

A system of apprenticeship introduced in 1928 has been attended with great success. Africans so trained are now driving and maintaining fourteen Diesel-engined vehicles, operating mainly over long distances and without European supervision. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was as recently as 1931 that the first Diesel-engined vehicle ever supplied by the Crown Agents for the Colonies was introduced into the Gold Coast.

Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934.

The Chief Transport Officer is the principal certifying and examining officer and he is responsible for the appointment of suitable persons as certifying and examining officers.

During the year 165 tests of mechanical efficiency were conducted and 510 certificates of competency in driving were issued out of a total of 1,117 applicants.

Beach and Terminal Handlings.

During the year the department prepared the relevant Customs entries for 160,383 packages of officers' loads and nearly 13,410 tons of Government stores and loaded a good proportion of this tonnage on railway trucks for the up-country stations or on transport lorries for near-by stations. These services are performed without any charge to departments concerned.

The Department in 1924-25, and in 1935-36, a Comparison.

The following comparative figures are of interest in showing the progressive reduction in the cost of operating the department since 1924-25 (a) 1924-25 (b) 1935-36.

Total cost of the department.	M.T. earnings, testing fees and value of handling work.	M.T. charges per ton mile.	Tonnage handled.	Total vehicle mileage.	No. of units in fleet.	Pensionable Staff.	
						Euro-peans.	Afri-cans.
(a) £31,976	£27,851	1/3 to 1/8	17,078½	207,137	28	10	21
(b) £20,935	£23,095	3d. to 7d.	13,409	488,894	60	6	23

Posts and Telegraphs.

The continued improvement in economic conditions generally resulted in considerable increases in all classes of postal traffic during the year.

Despite a drop of £1,430 in telephone revenue (due to the considerable reductions in charges for trunk calls) there was an increase in the total revenue for the year.

Comparative statistics of business transacted are given below:—

				1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase.	Decrease.
Letters, etc.	...	...	...	5,596,266	6,946,602	1,350,336	—
Money orders	...	...	...	£168,004	£191,714	£23,710	—
Postal orders	...	...	...	£156,752	£173,751	£16,999	—
Parcels	...	...	...	65,512	74,831	9,319	—
Parcels revenue	...	...	...	£7,318	£8,523	£1,205	—
C.O.D. collections	...	...	...	£39,087	£46,779	£7,692	—
Telegraph revenue	...	...	...	£20,100	£20,433	£333	—
Telegraph revenue collected for Eastern							
Telegraph Company	...	...	...	£17,552	£17,456	—	£96
Telephones	...	...	...	£34,890	£33,458	—	£1,432
Savings bank deposits	...	...	...	£95,177	£120,081	£24,904	—
Savings bank withdrawals	...	...	...	£70,874	£94,259	£23,385	—
Savings bank depositors	...	...	...	20,883	24,448	3,565	—

A notable feature is the continued growth of the Post Office Savings Bank.

Balances standing to the credit of depositors have increased by nearly fifty per cent in two years, and now total over £171,500.

Telegraphs and Telephones.

Two new telephone exchanges were opened during the year, the total number being now 77 and modern switching equipment of ample capacity was installed in five minor telephone exchanges to replace apparatus of early design.

Four new public call offices were opened.

One hundred and fifty-one additional subscribers were connected, as against 72 disconnected.

Main and local routes throughout the colony were overhauled and reconstructed where necessary. The work involved covered—in sections—complete rebuilding, replacement of wooden poles with iron poles, renewal of wires, stays, pole fittings, etc. Approximately 1,000 miles of route were so dealt with.

Routes were cleared of bush for a distance of approximately 1,200 miles.

For preservation purposes, iron poles were scraped and painted throughout 850 miles of route.

The department's fleet of thirteen vehicles covered a total distance of 149,400 miles on mail conveyance and engineering services without serious breakdown or delay.

Radio Communication.

Radio communication has been conducted satisfactorily. It is hoped that a new shortwave transmitter will be installed before the end of the next financial year.

Practically all the new entrants to the technical services of the Engineering branch are now being recruited from the Government technical school, Accra, and the experiment has proved extremely satisfactory.

Prior to permanent attachment, the students spend the whole of their school vacations in practical training at one of the department's main stations and by the time they have completed the four years' course at school and are ready to take up a career, they possess a knowledge of the department's work which permits of accelerated progress.

The whole of the railway telegraph, telephone and signalling plant has been maintained in a satisfactory manner and with a minimum of interruption.

Broadcasting Department.

The rediffusion service in Accra was officially opened on the 31st of July, 1935. The service commenced working with 300 subscribers, but by the end of the year a total of 750 subscribers, of whom 66 per cent were Africans, had been connected to the service.

The immediate success of the Accra station led to plans being made for the establishment of similar stations at Cape Coast, Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi. It is anticipated that the Cape Coast station will be in operation early in 1936 while work will commence on the Sekondi-Takoradi and Kumasi stations in December, 1936 and April, 1937, respectively.

The programmes relayed consist of music and talks from overseas shortwave broadcasting stations (prominence being given to Daventry), programmes of music and talks produced by local artistes, and selections of gramophone records.

African apprentices are being trained to take a useful part in the maintenance of the rediffusion stations.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

The Bank of British West Africa, Limited and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have a number of branches established throughout the Gold Coast. The former bank has ten branches and the latter nine.

There are Post Office Savings Bank facilities at 72 post offices.

There are no agricultural or co-operative banks ; but there are 415 agricultural co-operative societies run under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture, with a total membership of 9,340 and a paid-up share capital of £13,767 7s. Three hundred and ninety-eight cocoa-producers' societies during the year sold 6,376 tons of cocoa, all lots being of a high purity and commanding a small price premium.

Currency.

The following coins and currency notes are legal tender in the Gold Coast :—

British gold, silver and bronze coin, and West African currency notes.

West African silver coins of 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel-bronze pennies, half-pennies and tenth of a penny pieces.

The estimated amount of nickel-bronze coin in circulation on the 31st March, 1936 was £75,274 and of alloy coin £5,449,837. The amount of West African silver coinage in circulation cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy but may be estimated at £100,000. West African Currency Board notes to the value of approximately £984,242 were in circulation.

Weights and Measures.

British standard weights are used. The inspection of weights and measures is undertaken by police officers. During the year 978 weights, measures and weighing instruments were examined, and of this number 33 were rejected.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Public Works Department comprises civil, mechanical and electrical, and public health branches, and is the authority for the design, construction and maintenance of all public works, including roads, buildings, drainage, waterworks and electric supplies.

An extensive road development programme was undertaken in the early part of the year and construction is proceeding rapidly.

The programme includes the provision of trunk roads between Accra and Kumasi and Cape Coast and Kumasi, the opening up of mining and banana-growing areas in the Western Province and the improvement of communications in a number of the cocoa-producing districts.

Existing roads have been maintained in good condition throughout the year.

The towns of Accra, Winneba, Koforidua, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale are all supplied with electricity, and small lighting sets are installed at Aburi and at the Veterinary headquarters at Pong-Tamale. The Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of all these supplies, except for the Sekondi-Takoradi system which is under the control of the Railway Department.

Charges for current were revised in 1934-35, and an increase in consumption was the general result.

Sterile pipe-borne water supplies are provided at Accra, Winneba, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Takoradi, Kumasi, Tamale and Pong-Tamale.

Extraordinary Works.

The programme of extraordinary works showed an increase from £15,800 in 1934-35 to some £73,000 in 1935-36.

The principal works undertaken were as follows :—

Eastern Province.

- (1) *Accra*.—Construction of new town roads and provision of storm-water drains.
- (2) Hostel for midwife pupils at the Gold Coast Hospital, Korle-Bu.
- (3) Extension to Printing office buildings.
- (4) *Peki*.—Water supply.
- (5) Reconstruction of portion of Road 110E between Nsawam and Adeiso.
- (6) *Accra-Kumasi Trunk Road*.—Reconstruction of section Anyinam-Jajete.

Central Province.

- (7) *Swedru*.—New market.

Western Province.

- (8) *Sekondi*.—Night-soil tipping depot.
- (9) *Tarkwa*.—New African hospital.
- (10) *Beposo Suspension Bridge*.—325-foot span over the River Pra on the coastal road from Cape Coast to Takoradi.
- (11) Construction of roads in banana-growing areas.

Ashanti.

- (12) Reconstruction—Road A6 Bechem-Goaso.
- (13) *Cape Coast-Kumasi Trunk Road*.—Commencement of construction, Brofoyedru-Fomena gap.

Northern Territories.

- (14) Ferry over White Volta river at Pwalagu on Road NT 2.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

Justice.

The law of the Colony is the Common Law, the doctrines of equity and the statutes of general application in force in England on the 24th July, 1874 modified by a large number of local ordinances passed since that date. The criminal law was codified in 1892 ; criminal procedure is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of 1935 and the civil procedure by the Courts Ordinance, 1935.

The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast consists of the Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges of Nigeria and of the Colony of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Gambia are also *ex-officio* Puisne Judges of the Gold Coast.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was on 1st July, 1935 extended to Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

The West African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council came into force on the 1st March, 1930 and the first session of the court was held at Freetown in Sierra Leone on the 10th March. This court now deals with appeals from the courts of the Colonies of the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Nigeria ; from the courts of the Protectorates of Sierra Leone and the Gambia and from the courts of Togoland under British Mandate.

Where a magistrate's court makes a conviction or order ordering any of the following things, that is to say :—

- (a) payment of a penalty not less than five pounds ;
- (b) the doing or not doing of some act other than the payment of money or the entering into of recognizances to keep the peace without sureties and that in case of default in the doing or not doing of such act the defendant be imprisoned and kept to hard labour ; or
- (c) imprisonment with or without hard labour ; or
- (d) corporal punishment ;

the party against whom the conviction or order is made may appeal to the Supreme Court against such decision.

Provided that no appeal shall be allowed in the case of any accused person who has pleaded guilty and has been convicted on such plea, except as to the legality or extent of the sentence.

An appeal to the Supreme Court may be on a matter of fact as well as on a matter of law.

The Supreme Court consists of Divisional Courts at Accra, Cape Coast, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale. At Accra there are usually two courts sitting, over one of which the Chief Justice presides while a Puisne Judge presides over the other. Criminal assizes are held quarterly at the above-named towns and special divisional courts are occasionally held at other of the larger towns.

The West African (Appeal to Privy Council) Order-in-Council, 1930, prescribes the procedure and rules to be observed in appeals from the West African Court of Appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In criminal cases District Magistrates have the power of imposing a fine not exceeding £100 or inflicting imprisonment for a maximum period of one year. Their jurisdiction is limited to civil cases in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £150.

District Commissioners when functioning as Magistrates may imprison for a term not exceeding six months or fine up to a maximum of £50 ; their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases where the amount involved does not exceed £100.

The Chief Law Officer and the head of the Gold Coast Bar is the Attorney-General, who is assisted by a Solicitor-General and three Crown Counsel. The Chief Justice may in his discretion approve, admit and enrol persons to practise as barristers and solicitors in the court under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931 section 3.

During the period under review, 69 cases were disposed of by the West African Court of Appeal. Three hundred and twenty-five civil actions were brought in the divisional courts. The total number of appeals in the divisional courts has decreased but the civil actions show an increase over those of last year.

In the superior courts, there were 272 convictions in criminal cases thus showing an increase of 85 over the last year. In the courts of summary jurisdiction there were 25,686 convictions being 5,990 more than those of the previous year.

Several volumes of local law reports have been printed and copies are obtainable from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Police.

The headquarters of the force are at Accra with provincial headquarters at Koforidua (Eastern Province), Cape Coast (Central Province), Sekondi (Western Province), Kumasi (Ashanti) and Tamale (Northern Territories).

The European police officers are selected for appointment by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the remainder of the personnel, which is African, is recruited locally. The force is composed of three branches, namely, the escort police, the general police and the marine police.

The escort police are illiterate natives, mostly of the Northern Territories and kindred tribes, and include many old soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force. This branch of the force is armed. The general police, all of whom are literate or partially so are natives of the Colony or Ashanti and are mainly employed in the keeping of criminal records, issuing licences, traffic control and other duties which cannot be carried out by illiterates; the marine police are recruited along the Gold Coast seaboard and are employed on water duties at the various ports in co-operation with the Customs Department.

A section of the force is detailed for railway police duties; a band is maintained at headquarters.

A police training depot is established near Accra.

The total establishment of the force at the end of the year under review was 36 European officers and 1,974 African other ranks.

The Criminal Investigation Department has filed 45,295 finger-prints since 1923, and this bureau includes photographic and other criminal records.

The following are the statistics of crime for the last two years:—

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Cases reported	26,043	28,194	29,438
Cases prosecuted	20,110	21,798	23,239
Persons convicted	22,399	24,225	25,267

The following are the details for the past year :—

5,196	persons were sent to prison.
11	persons whipped.
17,068	persons paid their fines.
1,741	persons were cautioned.
621	persons were bound over.
381	persons were committed to higher courts.
249	juveniles were dealt with.

25,267

Police undertake all motor licensing, the registration of domestic servants and duties in connection with immigration and the registration of aliens. Auctioneers' and goldsmiths' licences are also controlled by the police.

The number of motor vehicles licensed during 1933, 1934, 1935 and first quarter of 1936 was as follows :—

				<i>Private Cars.</i>	<i>Motor Lorries.</i>	<i>Motor Cycles.</i>	<i>Trailers.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1933	...	...	...	1,757	4,818	649	571	7,795
1934	...	...	...	1,772	4,513	557	787	7,629
1935	...	...	...	1,818	4,990	475	1,198	8,481
1936 (1st quarter)	...			1,503	4,125	287	1,092	7,007

Prisons.

The prisons of the Gold Coast are twenty-five in number of which those at Accra, Sekondi, Kumasi and Tamale are central prisons to which long-sentence prisoners are sent. These are equipped with workshops in which the following trades are taught by African Instructors under the supervision of a European Instructor of Industries: tailoring, carpentry and cabinet-making, shoemaking, cane furniture-making, building construction, brick-making, brush-making and mat-making.

These industries are taught with the object of providing a prisoner with a means of livelihood on discharge. Efforts are made to teach trades for which the materials used are locally produced and which do not require expensive tools.

The local prisons are situated in various district headquarters and accommodate prisoners with sentences of six months and under. They are supervised by District Commissioners with African prison officials in direct control. The labour performed at these prisons is chiefly general station work, road-making, conservancy and work on prison farms.

At the central prisons there are facilities for segregating prisoners including recidivists. In some of the local prisons separate wards are not available for segregating debtors and untried prisoners but they are kept in separate cells. There are female prisons at Accra, Elmina, Tamale, Keta and Kumasi to which as far as is practicable all female prisoners are sent. In other prisons if the length of sentence does not justify a transfer female prisoners are kept apart from the male prisoners under the control of matrons. There are special wards at Elmina for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and leprosy.

There is a special class for particularly industrious prisoners of good conduct who are granted extra privileges.

All prisoners with sentences of over six months come under the mark system and can earn remission of part of their sentence by industry and good behaviour.

Each prison is regularly visited by Government medical officers. There are infirmaries at the central prisons with specially trained dispenser-warders in charge.

The prevailing diseases are gonorrhoea, guinea-worm, yaws, malaria and chicken-pox. Weights of prisoners are recorded monthly.

In 1935-36 there were 23 deaths or 12·25 per thousand.

Except for outbreaks of a mild form of chicken-pox there were no epidemics.

The daily average population for the year was 1,878 as compared with 1,963 in the previous year. The decrease is due, firstly, to the increase in employment and, secondly, to the fact that time is often given for the payment of fines.

Prisoners' rations are issued in accordance with the diet scale laid down in the Prison Regulations. They have been good and sufficient. Rations are prepared in prison kitchens; Accra and Sekondi prisons are equipped with steam cooking plants.

There is no probation system owing to the difficulty of obtaining suitable persons to act as probation officers and the possibility of after care in the form of prisoners' aid societies is remote owing to the absence of voluntary assistance.

There were nine executions as compared with twelve in the previous year.

The boys' home at Kintampo has been satisfactorily administered by officers of the Salvation Army. There were ten admissions and one discharge during the year.

It has, at present, 21 inmates. The home is situated in a fertile district, and raises its own food-crops.

The buildings were formerly a hospital and have been converted to suit the purpose. There is ample room for expansion. Of the 18 boys who have been discharged from the Home ten are known to be in regular employment and only one has reverted to crime.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The Gold Coast.

Eighteen ordinances were enacted during the period under review, of which the most important were the following :—

The Courts Ordinance—No. 7 of 1935. The Gold Coast Ordinances Order in Council of the 9th November, 1934, provided that a single ordinance may be made for the Colony and Ashanti or for the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories.

The enacting authority for the Colony is the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and for Ashanti and the Northern Territories the enacting authority continues to be the Governor alone.

The Courts Ordinance was one of the first legislative Acts after the Order in Council and repeals the old Supreme Court Ordinance of 1876 and extends the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the whole of the Gold Coast.

The Togoland under British Mandate Order in Council of 9th November, 1934, provides that the new Supreme Court should function throughout the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate as if that Section formed part of the Northern Territories and should function throughout the Southern Section as if that Section formed part of the Eastern Province of the Colony.

The Rules of Procedure under the Courts Ordinance remain practically the same as under the repealed Supreme Court Ordinance but changes are made in the constitution of the court and new courts are established.

Under the repealed Supreme Court Ordinance the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Nigeria were *ex-officio* Judges of the Supreme Court ; the Courts Ordinance changes the constitution by the inclusion of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gambia in addition to the Nigerian Judges.

The new courts established are :—

- (i) The Supreme Court of the Gold Coast whose jurisdiction extends to Ashanti and the Northern Territories and the Colony as a single territory. Except in special cases the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in cases cognizable by a native tribunal, a Provincial Commissioner or the Chief Commissioner of Ashanti or the Northern Territories. It is the court of appeal from the decisions of the magistrates' courts.
- (ii) Magistrates' courts which take the place of District Commissioners' courts and Police Magistrate's Courts.
Appeals from magistrates courts lie to a divisional court of the Supreme Court.
- (iii) Provincial Commissioners' courts which hear appeals from the decisions of native tribunals.
Appeals from this court in land cases lie direct to the West African Court of Appeal.
- (iv) The Chief Commissioner's court of Ashanti and the Chief Commissioner's court of the Northern Territories.

These courts have first instance jurisdiction in land cases in which a chief is a party and hear appeals from magistrates' courts and native courts in accordance with and subject to the respective Native Courts Ordinances.

The Courts Ordinance also substitutes for the rule-making body of the Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge under the repealed Supreme Court Ordinance, a rule-making body consisting of the Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge, the Attorney-General and two advocates of not less than ten years standing, nominated by the Gold Coast Bar Association.

The Criminal Procedure Code—No. 10 of 1935—introduced for the whole of the Gold Coast a new Code of criminal procedure in place of the old Criminal Procedure Ordinance which had become obsolete, and is based on recent legislation enacted in other dependencies.

The ordinance grants to persons convicted by courts of summary jurisdiction a right of appeal on the facts as well as on points of law.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance—No. 29 of 1935—gave effect to an international convention of 1931 for the purpose of supplementing the Second Opium Convention. The conven-

tion of 1931 agreed to the extension of the principles of the convention in a modified form to classes of derivatives of opium, and to the manufacture of derivatives of coca leaf. This ordinance also repealed the existing laws in this regard, and the new ordinance now applies to the whole of the Gold Coast.

The Ordinances Extension Ordinance—No. 30 of 1935—applied to Ashanti and the Northern Territories or to Ashanti only with necessary modifications many of the Colony Ordinances. This ordinance will facilitate the compilation of a revised edition of the laws of the Gold Coast.

The Mining Health Areas Amendment and Extension Ordinance—No. 19 of 1935—extended the Mining Health Areas Ordinance (Chapter 106 of the Colony) to the whole of the Gold Coast.

The Mining Health Areas Ordinance made provisions for the control of the health and housing of mine labourers and the general sanitation of mining areas. The regulations made under the ordinance provide for the sanitation and condition of buildings in mining health areas, for proper medical attention; and in certain cases dependant on the number of labourers employed, for the building and maintenance of a hospital.

The working of these provisions is subject to the supervision of the Director of Medical Services.

The Notaries Public Ordinance—No. 26 of 1935—provided for the appointment of fit and proper persons as notaries public for the Gold Coast to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the laws of England and the Gold Coast or by the practice of commerce.

A notary public on appointment becomes an officer of the Supreme Court.

Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti.

Two ordinances were enacted during the period under review.

The Railways Ordinance—No. 27 of 1935—replaced the existing ordinance by an enactment which provides more adequately for the needs of a modern railway.

The rights of persons using the railway are precisely defined.

The Bills of Exchange Amendment Ordinance—No. 10 of 1936. The Ordinances Extension Ordinance (30 of 1935) extended the Bills of Exchange Ordinance (Chapter 10 of the Colony) to Ashanti. This new ordinance amends the provisions regarding the noting of dishonoured bills.

Gold Coast Colony.

Seventeen ordinances were enacted during the period under review of which the most important were the following :—

The Labour Ordinance—No. 21 of 1935—gave statutory effect within the Gold Coast Colony to the convention concerning forced or compulsory labour which was confirmed and approved by His Majesty's Privy Council in May, 1931.

The Bananas (Control of Exportation) Ordinance—No. 24 of 1935—gave power to the Governor to prohibit the export of bananas except under licence.

The control facilitated the making of a contract with a shipping company for carriage of bananas to Liverpool and has for its object the economical marketing of bananas and the development of this new industry.

Ashanti.

Twelve ordinances were enacted during the period under review of which the most important were the following :—

The Labour Ordinance—No. 32 of 1935—gave effect within Ashanti to the convention concerning forced or compulsory labour which was confirmed by His Majesty's Most Excellent Privy Council on the 12th of May, 1931, and follows the Colony ordinance (No. 21 of 1935).

The Obuasi Sanitary Board Ordinance—No. 36 of 1935—established for the town of Obuasi a sanitary board having powers to take all necessary measures for the public health of the town and to provide for public recreation grounds and open spaces. The Board has power to make bye-laws.

Northern Territories of the Gold Coast.

Seven ordinances were enacted during the period under review of which the most important were :—

The Native Courts Ordinance—No. 31 of 1935—which provides for the establishment of native courts with jurisdiction in certain civil and criminal cases in which all the parties are natives.

It follows the lines of the Ashanti Native Courts Ordinance (No. 3 of 1935) and replaces the Northern Territories Native Tribunals Ordinance.

The Labour Ordinance—No. 33 of 1935—which follows the ordinances of the Colony and Ashanti.

Togoland under British Mandate.

Two ordinances relating to administration were enacted during the period under review.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The net revenue and expenditure of the Gold Coast for the past six years are given below :—

			<i>Revenue.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>
			£		£
1930-31	...	...	3,499,418 (b)		3,744,010 (a)
1931-32	...	...	2,284,299		2,823,752
1932-33	...	...	2,670,786 (c)		2,673,482
1933-34	...	...	2,684,925 (d)		2,313,096
1934-35	...	...	2,778,055 (d)		2,554,039 (e)
1935-36	...	...	3,268,378		3,128,606 (f)

(a) Includes amounts expended on loan works account and later recovered from loan funds as in note (b).

(b) Includes a sum of £828,435 advanced on loan works account and recovered from the loan raised in 1931.

(c) Includes £61,500 levy on salaries and £163,500 appreciation in value of Reserve Fund and savings bank investments.

(d) Includes £60,003 levy on salaries in 1933-34, £15,709 in 1934-35.

(e) Includes £98,524 transferred to the Reserve Fund.

(f) Includes £66,539 paid in full settlement of Colonial Development Fund Loans; transfers of £100,000 to Reserve Fund, £453,720 to Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve and £125,000 special contribution to Railway Renewals Fund.

The following table shows the receipts during the last six years under the main heads of revenue :—

<i>Head.</i>			1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.
			£	£	£
Customs	...	...	1,735,198	1,473,587	1,647,628
Licences	...	...	224,047	188,823	198,345
Fees	...	...	235,894	227,486	203,469
Posts and Telegraphs	...		119,585	105,764	94,251
Sundry and extraordinary			1,184,694	288,639	527,093
Total	...	...	3,499,418	2,284,299	2,670,786

<i>Head.</i>			1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
			£	£	£
Customs	...	...	1,823,465	1,906,080	2,434,752
Licences	...	...	180,638	267,108	256,331
Fees	...	...	192,513	187,081	197,296
Posts and Telegraphs	...		91,427	98,415	100,687
Sundry and Extraordinary			396,882	319,371	279,312
Total	...	...	2,684,925	2,778,055	3,268,378

The working of the year 1935-36 may be summarised as under :—

<i>Revenue</i>	£3,268,378
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Expenditure (general budget) :—

Recurrent	£2,286,459	
Extraordinary	842,147	
				<hr/>	3,128,606

Net surplus 1935-36	<hr/> 139,772 <hr/>
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<i>Railway.</i>	1934-35.		1935-36.
Expenditure ...	£960,298	Revenue ...	£1,002,802
Revenue ...	806,083	Expenditure ...	966,124
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Deficit ...	<hr/> £154,215 <hr/>	Surplus ...	<hr/> £36,678 <hr/>

It should be noted however that included in the railway expenditure for 1935-36 there is a contribution of £124,375 to the Renewals Fund.

<i>Takoradi harbour.</i>	1934-35.		1935-36.
Expenditure ...	£177,929	Revenue ...	£196,423
Revenue ...	156,053	Expenditure ...	178,921
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Deficit ...	<hr/> £21,876 <hr/>	Surplus ...	<hr/> £17,502 <hr/>

The general reserves of the Colony on the 31st March, 1935, amounted to £3,736,635 as under :—

Excess of assets over liabilities	...	...	...	£986,281
Public Officers' Guarantee Fund (surplus assets thereof)	...	...	...	11,941
General Reserve Fund	...	...	...	1,500,000
Railway Renewals Fund	...	...	...	767,191
Takoradi Harbour Renewals Fund	...	...	...	17,502
Sinking Fund (Supplementary) Reserve	...	...	...	453,720
				<hr/>
				£3,736,635 <hr/>

Assets and Liabilities.

The Colony's assets at the 31st March, 1936, were as follows :—

Cash balance	...	...	...	£87,446
Joint Colonial Funds	...	...	...	1,040,000
General advance accounts	...	...	...	70,479
Unallocated stores	...	...	...	114,999
Municipal loan accounts	...	...	...	61,676
Investments	...	...	...	2,800,375
				<hr/>
				£4,174,975

and these assets may be said to be earmarked against the following liabilities :—

General deposit accounts	...	...	...	105,740
Loan account (unexpended balance)				20,895
Special funds	...	...	...	323,646
Renewals funds	...	...	...	784,693
Reserve funds	..	...	...	1,953,720
				<hr/>
				3,188,694

Leaving a surplus of assets over liabilities of	...	...	...	...	...	£986,281
						<hr/>

Public Debt.

The public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1936 was £11,435,000 and the sinking funds for the redemption of debt amounted to £1,350,434.

Taxation.

There is no direct taxation. The main heads of indirect taxation are :—

Customs duties	...	...	...	...	£2,434,752
Harbour and light dues	...	...	...	...	37,889
Licences, etc.	...	...	...	...	256,331

Customs duties represent 74·5 per cent of the total revenue for the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Geological Survey.

Field work during the year included the geological mapping and prospecting of (*a*) the area between Simpa, Tarkwa, Huni Valley and Prestea, (*b*) the Birim and Bonsa diamondfields, (*c*) parts of the Volta River district, (*d*) the Ho District of Togoland under British Mandate, (*e*) a strip of country in Ashanti between the Dampaiyau and Obuom ranges and the Pra river, (*f*) the area between Konongo, Agogo, Bompata and Obogu, (*g*) the country around Bechem, Sabranum and Abofuo in Ashanti and (*h*) parts of the Gonja, Wa, Lawra and Mamprusi districts of the Northern Territories.

In addition the workings of nearly all of the active gold mines and prospects and of many other gold prospects were examined.

Gold.—A detailed study was made of the stratigraphy and structure of the rocks of the Tarkwa goldfield and of the country to the south-west, west and north-west.

A line of auriferous quartz reefs, some of which yielded encouraging prospects of gold, was discovered in the Lawra district of the Northern Territories and traced for eight miles from Panyon on the Wa-Lawra motor road to Duri on the Lawra-Jirapa road. There are no old gold workings and previously gold was not known to exist in this area.

Diamonds.—One of the most important mineral developments in 1935–36 was the rapid increase in the output of diamonds from the African alluvial diggings near the Bonsa river south-west of Tarkwa in the Western Province. At the end of the year the output was averaging 5,500 carats per month compared with 1,500 carats per month at the beginning of the year, and nearly 1,000 Africans were employed in winning and prospecting for diamonds. The original discovery of diamond in this area was made by the Geological Survey in 1922.

Iron ore.—An investigation of the country around Pudo, in the Lawra district, of the Northern Territories where deposits of titaniferous iron ore were discovered by the Geological Survey in 1927 and 1929, revealed the presence of other large deposits of similar type.

Limestone.—Two deposits of limestone were found at Du, Mamprusi district, Northern Territories near the old road from Walwale to Navrongo, and several other small deposits of limestone were found in the Volta river valley between the Afram confluence and Akroso.

Water Supplies.—A detailed geological investigation of the water supplies of the Northern Territories was commenced in January, 1936 and a large area was covered before the end of March. The investigation has shown that most of the country is well watered and that supplies of water, sufficient for the present needs of the people can readily be obtained in most districts.

Geophysical Prospecting.—Experimental investigations by means of electrical and magnetic methods were carried out to test the application of the methods to local geological problems. Resistivity methods were used with success in the Northern Territories in determining the underground geology and the depth of the water table.

Archaeology.—A collection of pottery fragments and stone implements excavated from the ancient entrenched sites near Abodum, Osenasi, Manso and Batabe, Birim and Eastern Akim districts, was examined for the Geological Survey by Dr. H. J. Braunholtz of the British Museum. He reports that the pottery is distinct from modern Gold Coast ware and that it is very similar in some respects to the pottery from ancient hill sites at Nsuta and Tarkwa. The presence of stone celts associated with iron-smelting and the absence of pipe-bowls, metal objects and trade beads, and other considerations such as the silting-up of the trenches and the statements of the local inhabitants that the trenches antedate their ancestors, indicate that the sites are pre-Akan and ceased to be occupied after the sixteenth century and possibly a good deal earlier.

Publications.—Bulletin No. 7—*The Bauxite Deposits of the Gold Coast* is now in the press, and Bulletins Nos. 8 and 9, *A Bibliography of Gold Coast Geology, Mining and Archaeology* and *The Geology of Lake Bosumtwi*, will probably be published in 1936.

Lands Department.

The cardinal principle adopted by Government in framing its land policy is that all land other than that alienated to the Crown belongs to the people of the Gold Coast ; if no owner can be found the ownership is assumed to be vested in the local community.

The alienation to individuals or companies of land in the Colony or Ashanti for mining, agricultural or arboricultural purposes is subject, in most cases, to the Concessions Ordinance which restricts the estate which can be held to a maximum term of 99 years and empowers the court to impose such conditions and restrictions upon

the tenants as it may deem desirable in the interests of the local owners. A further restriction is placed by the Concession Ordinance upon the total area which may be held by any one concession holder.

Government has power under the existing law to acquire compulsorily, subject to the payment of compensation, such land as is required for public purposes.

In the Northern Territories recent legislation has in the Land and Native Rights Ordinance, 1931 defined the respective rights and obligations of the Government and of the people of the Protectorate, preserving as far as possible the existing native customary law in its relation to the use and occupation of the land, but placing restrictions upon the alienation of land by natives to non-natives.

The exploitation of minerals in the Northern Territories is regulated by the Minerals Ordinance 1936 under which the property in and control of all minerals is declared to reside in the Governor. The Ordinance contains provisions for the protection of the natives in any area which is being developed.

Town-planning, in the strict application of the term, does not prevail although legislation provides for it. In the towns of Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the sites of which are Crown land, provisions are made to restrict the user of the land and to ensure the erection of substantial buildings upon it.

A substitute for town-planning has been found in the provision, as conditions warrant, of lay-outs by agreement with the local chiefs or land-owners, which has been effective in ensuring the correct development of many towns, both large and small. Extensive lay-outs of stool lands adjacent to Accra have recently been effected and in these cases the allocation of any vacant plots remains under the control of the chiefs. In towns where development is anticipated, agreements are made with the local chiefs whereby such development shall proceed only on orderly lines and in accordance with the lay-out as designed. Arrangements are concluded at the same time to enable Government to acquire free of claims for compensation the land required for roads and for such other sites as are required for public purposes. A plan of the lay-out superimposed upon a survey of the town affected is attached to the agreement which thus defines clearly and finally the position and enables the orderly development of the town to take place without undue expenditure. Repeated requests are received for the lay-out of towns and villages to which no lay-out scheme has as yet been applied.

Building regulations are in force, some of general application and others of particular application to certain towns.

A system of deed registration is in force throughout the Colony and Ashanti but registration of title has not yet been introduced.

The Government owns little land in the Colony as may be seen from the accompanying table.

				Total Area Sq. miles.	Area owned by Government. Sq. miles.
Gold Coast Colony	...	...	...	23,937	53
Ashanti	...	...	...	24,379	81
Northern Territories	...	...	...	30,486	33
Total				78,802	167
Mandated Territory of Togoland				13,041	6

The Lands Department, which has charge of all dealings with Crown land, has its headquarters at Accra with branch offices at Takoradi and Kumasi.

Survey Department.

Work in connection with concessions continues to occupy the bulk of the staff both in the field and in the computing and drawing offices. In addition to the surveys of actual concession boundaries there are surveys to be made to provide framework, areas to be contoured for lay-outs, demarcation of lay-outs and surveys of mining health areas.

The outstanding production of the printing branch during the year was a second and much improved edition of the *Atlas of the Gold Coast*. In addition to the usual diagrams, charts, illustrations, etc., for other departments, four new field sheets on the 1-inch scale and two sheets on the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale were printed.

The topographical branch was very short of staff but completed the revision of the Wiawso standard sheet, surveyed 102 miles of theodolite framework traverses and three forest reserves.

In the cadastral branch work has been mainly concentrated on the survey and demarcation of town lay-outs, surveys for acquisitions and leases and secondary framework traverses. A town survey was made at Abetifi and a tribal boundary between Kwahu and Akim Abuakwa was demarcated. In addition to producing plans resulting from the above surveys the drawing office has dealt with a large demand for key maps of concessions and copies of plans of individual concessions.

Work on main framework has been carried on in the Northern Territories and in the Western Province of the Colony. In all 100 miles of primary traverse were completed and preliminary work carried out over 150 miles. A chain of secondary triangulation was beaconsed but observations were not possible before the end of the year.

Ninety-two miles of precise levelling were completed. This completes the first line of levels which connects Accra with the Colony datum point at Takoradi via the coast road and work has now commenced on a line from Takoradi to Accra along the railway via Kumasi.

APPENDIX A.

The following publications of local interest may be obtained (post free) from the Government Printing Department (Publications Branch), Box 124, Accra.

	£	s.	d.
Census, 1931.			
The Gold Coast, 1931 (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
A Bibliography of the Gold Coast (<i>Cardinall</i>)	0	12	6
Appendices containing Comparative Returns and General Statistics of the 1931 Census	0	12	0
(The above three volumes per set)	1	5	6
Customs—			
Customs Import and Export Lists	0	2	0
Customs Tariff and Custom House Guide	0	1	0
Trade Report 1934	0	7	6
Departmental Annual Reports—			
Agriculture, Animal Health, Audit, Education, Geological Survey, Medical and Sanitary, Mines, Police, Railway, Survey, Treasury, Forestry	0	2	0
Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Gold Coast	0	1	0
Geology—			
Geological and Mining Features of the Tarkwa-Abosso Goldfield (Memoir No. 1 Geol. Survey) (<i>Whitelaw and Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Obuasi Goldfield (Memoir No. 2 Geol. Survey) (<i>Junner</i>)	0	5	0
The Geology of the Prestea Goldfield (Memoir No. 3 Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	5	0
Report on the Geology of Western Togoland (<i>Robertson</i>)	0	5	0
Gold in the Gold Coast with coloured Geological Map (Memoir No. 4 Geol. Survey) (<i>Junner</i>)	0	8	0
Minerals of Concentrates from Stream-Gravels, Soils, and Crushed Rocks of the Gold Coast (Bulletin No. 6) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
Outlines of the Minerals and Water-Power Resources of the Gold Coast, British West Africa, with Hints on Prospecting (Bulletin No. 1) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
References to Occurrences of Economic Minerals in the Gold Coast, recorded in Annual Reports to the Director, Geological Survey (Bulletin No. 5) (<i>Kitson</i>)	0	1	0
Report on Rapid Geol. Survey of Gambia (Bulletin No. 3, Geol. Survey) (<i>Cooper</i>)	0	3	0
History—			
A Brief Review of the History and Social Organisation of the Peoples of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (<i>Eyre-Smith</i>)	0	1	0
Adangbe Historical and Proverbial Songs (<i>Enoch Azu</i>)	0	1	0
Enquiry into the Constitution and Organisation of the Dagbon Kingdom	0	2	6
Native States of the Gold Coast: History and Constitution—AHANTA (<i>Welman</i>)	0	2	6
The Gold Coast and the War (<i>Charles Lucas</i>)	0	2	0

Languages, Text Books—

	£	s.	d
A Brief Account of the Brissa Language (<i>Chamberlain</i>)	0	3	0
A Preliminary Study of Nzima (<i>Welman</i>)	0	1	0
A Study of the Ewe Language (<i>Westermann</i>)	0	3	6
English and Nzima Key Book (<i>Anaman</i>)	0	0	6
English-Ewe Dictionary (<i>Westermann</i>)	0	1	0
Ga Grammar Notes and Exercises (<i>Wilkie</i>)	0	3	6
Gold Coast and Asianti Reader—Books I and II (<i>Brown</i>) each	0	3	0
Standard Nzima—Part I (<i>Anaman</i>)	0	0	3

Legal—

A Handbook of Sheriff and Execution Law on the Gold Coast (<i>Taylor</i>)	0	5	0
Laws of the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, British Togoland and the Northern Territories (1928 Reprint) in 5 vols. (India paper) ...	0	10	6

Subsidiary Legislation—

Annual Volumes of Rules, Proclamations, etc.	0	10	6
Price per single issue, according to size, from 1/- upwards.			

Natural History—

Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. I (<i>Bannerman</i>)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. II (<i>Bannerman</i>)	1	2	6
Birds of Tropical West Africa—Vol. III (<i>Bannerman</i>)	1	2	6
Vols. IV and V now in course of preparation.			
Subscription price for the complete work in 5 volumes—£5 net.			
Bird Life around Accra (<i>Dalziel</i>)	0	0	6

Miscellaneous—

Address by His Excellency the Governor on Estimates, 1936–37 ...	0	1	0
Gold Coast Handbook	0	7	6
Memorandum on Field Manufacture of Serum against Rinderpest (<i>Simpson</i>)	0	1	0
Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to inspect the College and School, Achimota	0	1	0
The Gold Coast Handbook of Nursing	0	1	6
Tribal Markings and Marks of Adornment of Natives of Northern Territories of the Gold Coast (<i>Armitage</i>)	0	1	0
Village Health	0	1	6
The Tribunal Registrar's Handbook	0	1	6
<i>The Teacher's Journal</i> .—Annual Volume (three or four copies) post free	0	2	0
Single copy 9d. post free.			

Transport—

An Analysis of the Motor Traffic Legislation of the Colonies ...	0	10	0
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THE FOLLOWING PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE.

Blue Book, 1934–35—Gold Coast Yearly	0	5	0
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Estimates—

Each annual issue	0	7	6
Memorandum by Colonial Secretary on	0	2	0
Report of Select Committee on (Sessional Paper)	0	2	0

Gazette, Gold Coast—

Subscription, twelve months	2	0	0
Subscription, six months	1	0	0
Bound volume half-yearly	1	0	0
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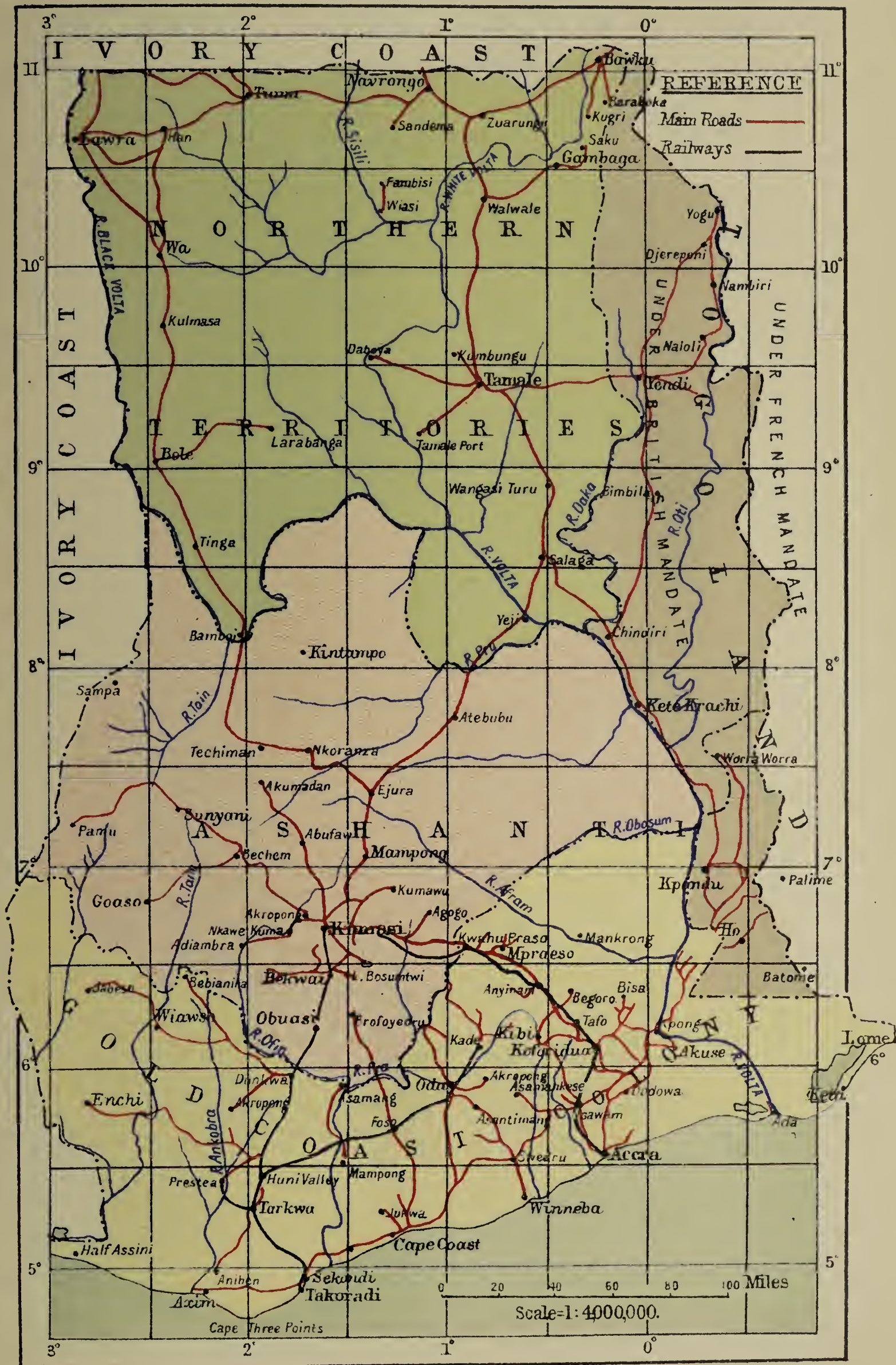
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